

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCL.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 55.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE
RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1892-93.

COMPLIMENTARY



Published by Authority.



CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1893.

REPORT
ON
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF
THE RAJPUTANA STATES
FOR
1892-93.

No. 1825 G., dated Abu, the 27th May 1893.

From—COLONEL G. H. TREVOR, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1892-93.

PART I.

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay held charge of the Harowti and Tonk Agency from 1st to 30th April 1892, when he was succeeded by Major T. C. Pears, Settlement Officer, Tonk, who was appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Agency in addition to his other duties till the 5th November 1892. On the latter date Major Pears was relieved of the charge by Major A. P. Thornton, the substantive Political Agent, who, on return from furlough on 1st August, had been temporarily posted as Officiating Resident, Jeypore, *vice* Colonel H. P. Peacock appointed to act for three months as Resident, Mysore.

Major T. C. Pears received charge of the Ulwar Agency from Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser on the 13th March 1893, from which date the latter officer proceeded on special leave. Major J. H. Sadler held charge of the office of Political Agent, Jhallawar, from 1st April to 12th November, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill from 13th November to January 1893. The latter officer obtained furlough from the 18th January 1893, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie, Political Agent, Kotah, who held charge of both Agencies up to the close of the year.

TOUR.

During July and August the inspection of relief works in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts and measures which were required to bring relief operations to a close occupied most of my time. I also stayed for a week at Jeypore and paid a visit to Simla on duty in September returning to Abu on the 20th September.

My cold weather tour from 16th November 1892 to 9th March 1893 was briefly as follows: My camp marched to Jhalrapatan, where I joined it on 30th November after staying a few days at Oodeypore, at which place I had the pleasure of being present when the wedding of the Maharana's eldest daughter with the Maharao of Kotah was celebrated on the 21st November with due pomp and charming festivities. At Jhalrapatan I spent five days, initiating arrangements consequent on the partial restoration of ruling powers to the Maharaj Rana which the Government had been pleased to grant and which I had the honour of announcing to His Highness. From Jhalrapatan I marched to Barah inspecting the country through which it is proposed the railway from Rutlam *viâ* Jhalrapatan to Barah shall pass, and then proceeded to Kotah, where I arrived on the 16th December. On the 21st, under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, I invested His Highness the Maharao with governing powers, limited to a certain extent at present on account of his youth. A large number of European guests had assembled in honour of the occasion, and friendly visits were paid by His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi and His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir. Lieutenant J. Manners-Smith, whose services were lent temporarily to the Kotah State for special duty with His Highness, was also publicly presented by me with the Victoria Cross, bestowed upon him in recognition of his gallantry in the attack on the Nilt *sungars* near Gilgit.

I left Kotah on the 22nd December, crossed the Chambal at Keshoripatan and marched through Bundi and Indergarh to Karauli, where I remained two days, going on to Bhartpur. Here I broke up camp on the 20th January 1893, and made a rapid journey by rail and camel *dâk* to the distant and somewhat inaccessible State of Jaisalmir, which I specially wished to visit for the purpose of seeing the Maharawal, a child, and leading men, and looking into the administration of the country, which during the minority of the Chief must remain under the care of the Government of India. From Jaisalmir I marched *viâ* Pokharan to Jodhpur and took rail to Ulwar and thence to Jeypore. From Jeypore I paid a flying visit to Tonk, and then proceeded by rail to Ajmere and Erinpura, returning to Ajmere for the annual meeting of the "Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha," and thence again proceeding to Jeypore to meet His Imperial and Royal Highness Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria Esté. On the 14th February I had the honour of presiding at an interesting public ceremony arranged by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore for the unveiling of a life-size portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which the Maharaja has placed in the Albert Hall to commemorate His Royal Highness's visit to Jeypore in 1876. I reached headquarters at Abu on the 9th March. On the 3rd April I went to Jodhpur to meet His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

The chief notable events of the year were the sudden death at Naini Tal on the 22nd May 1892 of Maharaja Sir Mangal Singh, G.C.S.I., of Ulwar; the accession of his only son, Jey Singh, aged 11 years, on the 5th June; the installation of Maharao Oomeid Singh of Kotah on 21st December last; the re-investiture of Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh of Jhallawar with governing powers limited by certain restrictions; the trial at Ulwar of the murderers of Kunj Behari Lal, a member of the Ulwar Council.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria Esté visited Bhartpur, Ulwar, Jodhpur, and Jeypore in February and March. In compliance with the desire of Her Majesty's Government, His Imperial and Royal Highness was most hospitably entertained by the Durbars of the places abovementioned.

In May 1892 the Maharaja of Kishengarh was, by the command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, invested by me at Abu with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

THE SEASONS AND CROPS.

Following a season of drought the rainfall of 1892 was most welcome. Though late and irregular it was copious throughout Rajputana, and on the whole favourable. Prices of food-grains remained high during the early part of the year, but they gradually fell and all cause for anxiety was removed. Generally speaking, the harvests were plentiful, and the supply of grass and fodder was everywhere abundant. Owing to excessive rain, the *kharif* crops were somewhat injured in Ulwar, Jhallawar, and Kotah; locusts also did some damage in Bikanir and Jaisalmir. The *rabi* crops which gave promise of an exceptionally rich harvest suffered more or less in most of the States from blight, frost, and rain when the grain was nearly ripe. The outturn of wheat in Tonk, Jhallawar, and Kotah, and that of cotton in Ulwar and Bundi have been very poor and much below the average.

Details as to the character of the rainfall and crops in the several States will be found in the reports attached. A narrative of the extent and chief features of the scarcity which marked the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 in the districts and States which suffered most from it, and of the steps taken to relieve the people is under compilation and, when ready, will be submitted to Government.

A statement of the rainfall in Native States during the year 1892-93 will be found among the appendices.

WALTERKRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARINI SABHA.

The report for 1892 issued by the General Committee of the Sabha records in detail the progress which this Society has been able to make during the last year. The result for 1892 compares favourably with that of 1891, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1891.		1892.	
	According to rules.	Against rules.	According to rules.	Against rules.
<i>Marriages—</i>				
In respect to Age	2,647	189	2,556	155
Ditto Expenses	2,607	68	2,465	37
Ditto Tyag	2,809	29	2,483	20
Funerals	1,449	31	2,447	29

Castes other than Rajputs subject to Native Chiefs are also beginning to realise the importance of the rules framed by this Society. Arrangements

for restricting by regulation the marriage and funeral expenses of the agricultural classes are, it is believed, under consideration in Jeypore and other States. In Bikanir there is hardly one principal caste which has now no rules to regulate its marriage and funeral expenditure.

NATIVE STATES.

Under this head I propose this year to refer very briefly to each State in alphabetical order, except where States are included in the same political charge, when it is convenient to place them together.

Bhartpur.—For years the wild cattle of Bhartpur have caused considerable damage to cultivation in this State. The subject having been pressed on the attention of the Maharaja, His Highness has lately caused a large enclosure to be constructed capable of holding from 200 to 500 head of cattle: steps are being taken to train the young cattle for agricultural purposes. If the experiment succeeds, of which there are great hopes, other enclosures will be constructed in the districts where the wild cattle are numerous. As is well known the Maharaja personally directs all affairs in this State.

Dholepore.—His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholepore gave the State $\text{R}1,10,000$ from his private purse, which enabled the Durbar to forego the temporary loans usually required to meet current expenses until the collection of the land revenue. The State debts, which now amount to $\text{R}10,60,000$ are being steadily liquidated. On the 12th February 1893 a son was born to the Maharaj Rana.

Karauli.—The reports on Karauli are again satisfactory, and testify to the desire of the Maharaja to treat his people well and keep on good terms with the Government of India. His Highness shows a laudable interest in the schools he keeps up, while his capital is one of the cleanest towns in Rajputana.

Bikanir.—An agreement was concluded between the British Government and the Bikanir Durbar for the issue of a new coinage under Act IX of 1876. One lakh of the new rupees is now in the State treasury, and further sums will be obtained as the old coinage is called in. The administration of this State continues to be satisfactory.

Jeypore.—The financial condition of the Jeypore State remains excellent. The revenue for last year exceeded the estimate by $\text{R}6,46,904$, while the expenditure fell short of the estimate by $\text{R}4,99,840$. The statistics for the past five years are as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
1888	61,96,090	49,34,251
1889	61,90,669	48,41,429
1890	65,54,850	49,84,201
1891	61,91,276	54,11,510
1892	61,66,559	54,89,704

The expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1892 on public works was $\text{R}10,90,718$ or within a fraction of 20 per cent. of the total expenditure of the State. Of this amount $\text{R}2,18,851$ were spent on works of irrigation of which there now are—

Completed	126
In progress	3
TOTAL	129

The main ducts comprise an aggregate length of 439 miles, varying in width from 5 to 20 feet with 524 miles length of distributaries. From 1868 to 1892 the total amount spent on irrigation schemes was R37,11,202, the revenue derived therefrom being R25,67,837. During the year under report, the number of plans prepared was 123, with estimates representing R13,76,000.

The Durbar is to be congratulated on the high state of efficiency of this branch of its administration. As remarked by Colonel Peacock, the results obtained reflect the highest credit on the State Engineer, Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E.

Kishengarh.—The administration of this State continues to be satisfactory.

Owing to the large expenditure incurred in coping with the distress caused by the recent scarcity, the Sumbut year ending in July 1892 was financially less successful than usual, expenditure exceeding income by about R1,06,000.

Lawa Thakurate.—Thakur Dhirat Singh of Lawa died in May 1892. He was succeeded by Thakur Mangal Singh, aged 19 years. Till such time as the young Thakur becomes more experienced, the affairs of the Estate will be managed by the boy's father, Thakur Sooltan Singh, who is said to be a man in every way capable, and popular with the brotherhood.

Jhallawar.—In respect to administrative results as recorded of late years, Jhallawar can compare not unfavourably with many other States. Now that ruling powers have been partially restored to the Maharaj Rana, the point calling for attention is the ability of His Highness and the Council to work together under the dual system of control inaugurated since last December by the revenue administration having been entrusted to the Council. I endeavoured last December to meet this difficulty by advice to either side and by framing rules in consultation with both.

The new *regimé*, which was known to contain discordant elements, would have had a better chance of success if there had been a resident political officer on the spot to watch over it, but unfortunately the Political Agent appointed in November departed on leave in January, since which time the Government have not yet found it possible to give Jhallawar a separate officer.

Kotah.—The following extract from the Political Agent's report regarding Kotah will prove interesting :—

“When the Kotah State was brought under British management in February 1874, the treasury contained only R1,519 in cash, while the claims against the Durbar amounted to R89,51,940. Enquiry reduced the debts to R46,43,125, all of which have been paid and the cash balance in the State treasury on 31st March 1893 was R15,39,114. The total amount spent on the Public Works Department (including the present year's allotment) has been R45,95,187. Owing to the Maharao's youth and inexperience certain departments of the administration remain under the Political Agent's superintendence.”

The education which His Highness has received at the Mayo College will, I feel sure, prove of much value to him.

Marwar.—By the death of Dewan Mehta Bijey Singh, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur has lost an old and experienced officer. His place as a member of the Council has been filled by his son Mehta Sardar Singh. The actual income of the State for the year amounted to R45,79,682. The expenditure was R49,48,455 including a sum of R5,65,169 spent on the Makrana extension of the Marwar Railway. The judicial and criminal work is kept

well in hand. Lieutenant-Colonel Loch, who has for many years been connected with and done excellent work in the boundary and land revenue settlement, the customs, and the forest departments of the State, has just left Marwar on furlough—deservedly esteemed and appreciated by all classes from the Maharaja downwards.

Jaisalmer.—The State is under management by a Dewan and Council under the supervision of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, the Maharawal being a minor. The reports of the Resident and my own personal enquiries and knowledge of the Dewan, Mehta Jagjiwan, induce the belief that it is as well managed as can be expected considering its limited income and financial embarrassments.

Sirohi.—The condition of this State is satisfactory. A second son was born to His Highness the Maharao in November 1892.

Meywar.—The administration of Meywar has, I regret to say, been unfavourably reported on, but I hope the Maharana, who personally is anxious to promote the welfare of the State, will be able to remedy the defects brought to notice and see that the subordinate officials do their duty honestly and efficiently. The difficulties he has to contend with are now of long standing and can only be dealt with successfully by repressing irregularities in the collection of revenue and administration of justice, and encouraging responsible advisers whose integrity and competence are above suspicion.

Banswara and Dungarpore.—I regret there has been no improvement in the affairs of Banswara which has lately been the subject of a separate report. There have been complaints of Dungarpore chiefly as regards the relations between the Durbar and its feudatories, but they are not of a serious character.

Pertabgarh.—The condition of the neighbouring State of Pertabgarh is mending. Part of the old debt to the extent of ₹70,643 has been paid off.

Tonk.—It is pleasant to notice that His Highness the Nawab of Tonk is interesting himself personally in the welfare of his subjects. He has experienced and able advisers in his Council in Sahibzada Mahomed Obeidulla Khan, C.S.I., Vice-President of the Council, and Rao Bahadur Vinayek Rao, who, if trusted and encouraged as they ought to be, will enable His Highness to carry out useful reforms and maintain satisfactorily the revenue settlement recently brought to a close by Major Pears, whose labours during the past six years deserve cordial recognition.

Bundi.—The State pursues its quiet old-fashioned ways without giving ground for complaint to the Government or its subjects in general. Its police might be improved, and more might be done perhaps to remove or lighten duties on grain.

Shapura.—The Shapura Chiefship calls for no special comment. It suffered much in the previous year from the prevailing scarcity and very creditable efforts were made to relieve distress. The Political Agent reports favourably on the general administration of this Chiefship.

Ulwar.—During the minority of His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh of Ulwar, the administration of the State will be in the hands of the Council under the guidance of the Political Agent. The finances are in good order—there being an accumulated saving of ₹ 59,10,012 in hand with an anticipated yearly surplus of over two lakhs of rupees.

Suitable arrangements are in progress for the young Chief's education and training. The vacancy caused by the murder of Kunj Behari Lal, a member

of the Ulwar Council, was filled up in December last by the appointment of Munshi Balmakund Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, whose services were lent to the State by the Government of India.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CORPS.

The quarterly reports received from inspecting officers show that good progress is being made in the training and equipment of the Imperial Service Corps in Rajputana.

The Bhartpur Imperial Service Infantry and the Ulwar troops took part in the camps of exercise held at Jhansi and Meerut, respectively, and received praise for the manner in which they performed their duties. Not less creditable to them was the discipline which marked their marches to and from the camps; there were no complaints from the villages *en route*.

A shooting team consisting of three officers and ten sepoy of the Bikanir Camel Corps went to Meerut in January last and highly distinguished themselves in the competition with the other Imperial Service Troops.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhartpur offered to place his Imperial Service cavalry at the disposal of Government to garrison Muttra in the room of the 7th Dragoon Guards ordered on service to Egypt.

The strength in ponies of the Jeypore Transport Corps has increased from 700 to 935.

At the close of the year the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, visited Jeypore and Jodhpur for the purpose of inspecting the Jeypore Transport Corps and the Jodhpur Cavalry. A detachment of the Bikanir Camel Corps, 235 strong, was also paraded at Jodhpur before His Excellency, who was greatly pleased with the appearance of all the corps. His Excellency expressed warm admiration at the efficiency of the Jodhpur Cavalry and the completeness of all arrangements in the Jeypore Transport Corps, than which, I understand, no more useful contribution to Imperial defence could be made by any State. It was naturally very gratifying to the States which maintain troops and transport for Imperial Service, and also to the Inspecting Officers to find their efforts so warmly commended by such high authority.

The scheme for organising a camel corps for Imperial Service in Kotah has been abandoned owing to the country being unsuitable for camels.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

The revenue settlement work in Meywar has been carried on under the supervision of Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E. It is anticipated that the work will be completed within the next year. The settlement of the Jehazpur, Rajnagar, and Choti Sadri pergunnahs has already been completed.

Major T. C. Pears, who for some years was employed as Settlement Officer in Tonk, has finished the revenue survey and settlement of that State. His final report is awaited. In Marwar an assessment of the land revenue is yet to be made.

Mr. P. J. Fagan, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, whose transfer to the Bikanir State was mentioned in last year's report, joined his appointment as Settlement Officer on 12th August 1892, and the Political Agent furnishes the following account of what has been done since his arrival:—

“Since that time Mr. Fagan has been occupied principally in collecting the necessary establishment, training amins, girdawars and patwaris, and preparing apparatus for measurement. Schools for amins, girdawars, and patwaris have

been opened at Suratgarh and Reni, and upwards of 100 amins are now being trained or are engaged in measurement work. Measurements have been commenced in 25 villages of the Suratgarh Nizamats, and will be undertaken on a larger scale as soon as the necessary establishment is ready. Besides doing this preliminary work, the Settlement Officer has inspected the *khalsa* area of the Suratgarh and Reni Nizamats with a view to learn how the present assessment has worked and what the revenue-paying capacity of the land is. He has also endeavoured to ascertain by local inquiry the nature and extent of customary rights among the different classes of villagers in order to ensure a proper distribution of the revenue-payable by each village."

In Dholepore the revised land revenue settlement, carried on under the supervision of the Durbar's own officials, was completed and brought into force during the year with the result of adding R71,477 to the annual revenue. No details have been furnished of its working.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

The railway from Jodhpur to Marwar Junction on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, including the branch line to Pachbadra, paid R8.58 per cent. during the year. The railway from Jodhpur to Bikanir realised a dividend of 3.8 per cent. The extension from Merta Road to Kuchawan Road on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was opened for traffic.

A scheme for extending the railway from Rutlam *via* Jhalrapatan to Barah in Kotah is under the consideration of the Kotah and Jhallawar Durbars.

Three parties under the orders of Messrs. Savielle, Muscroft, and Williams have been engaged in making a preliminary survey for the Kotah portion of the proposed Muttra and Rutlam Railway.

His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore has agreed to construct the line of railway from Chitorgarh to Oodeypore a project which was favourably entertained by his predecessor some years ago.

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, though at first unwilling to grant any concessions, has now assented to fix the rate of royalty on all stone removed from the Nimbahera quarries for the use of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway at eight annas per hundred cubic feet on building stone and R1 per hundred cubic feet on slabs for paving.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

A detailed report on the working of the Postal Department in Rajputana is annexed.

In Shahpura an internal *dak* system has been introduced by the Raja Dhiraj, whereby daily communication between the capital and the various circles into which the Chiefship is divided for administrative purposes is maintained.

This arrangement is said to be a great convenience to the people of the Estate, who are permitted to post letters free of charge.

TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph line was extended from Deoli to Kotah. The further extension of the wire to Jhalrapatan is now in progress.

PART II.

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakils in Rajputana.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CASES.				
	Meywar.	Jeypore.	Marwar.	Harowti.	TOTAL.
<i>Against persons—</i>					
Murder . . . . .	...	1	2	...	2
Kidnapping . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Total . . . . .	...	1	2	...	3
<i>Against property—</i>					
Highway robbery—					
With aggravated circumstances	1	1	...	3	5
Without ditto ditto	1	2	14	1	18
Dacoity—					
With aggravated circumstances	1	...	...	...	1
Without ditto ditto	2	6	18	10	36
Theft of cattle	1	6	17	17	41
Theft	2	6	16	2	26
Burglary . . . . .	...	...	14	3	17
Miscellaneous	2	4	19	7	32
Total	10	25	98	43	176
GRAND TOTAL	10	26	100	43	179

Offences against the person decreased from five to three. Two of the latter were cases of murder and the third one of kidnapping.

Offences against property increased from 152 to 176. The total number of cases was 179 against 157 last year.

The work done by each court is shown below with corresponding figures for 1891 :—

	Cases disposed of in 1892.	Cases disposed of in 1891.
Meywar Court	10	17
Jeypore do.	26	23
Marwar do.	100	82
Harowti do.	43	35
TOTAL	179	157

The following table indicates the number of appeals disposed of by the Upper Court of Vakils at Abu during the year 1892 :—

AGENCY.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Marwar . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	1	1
Jeypore . . . . .	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Harowti . . . . .	...	13	13	8	1	1	3
Meywar	2	3	5	4	...	...	1
TOTAL	2	20	22	14	1	2	5

Two appeals were pending from last year and 20 new ones were preferred, making a total of 22.

The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 14 cases, revised in one case, and reversed in two cases, leaving a balance of five at the end of the year as compared with two at the close of 1891.

As District Magistrate on the Railway, the Resident, Jeypore, tried seven cases. Among the criminals were two European British subjects, one of whom was convicted and sentenced to a fine of ten rupees or in default simple imprisonment for two weeks, and the other committed to the Sessions Court at Ajmere which sent him to the High Court at Allahabad by whom he was acquitted.

The Political Agent, Ulwar, in his capacity as Magistrate of the Railway jurisdiction, had but two cases of theft to dispose of.

CRIME.

One hundred and twenty-two dacoities were reported in 1892 against 115 in 1891. Details are given below :—

	1891.	1892.
Meywar	40	49
Marwar	29	17
Jeypore	1	10
Kishengarh . . . . .	...	1
Bundi	2	7
Tonk	5	1
Bhartpur . . . . .	...	2
Dholepore	2	1
Karauli	6	2
Kotah	13	7
Jhallawar	5	4
Ulwar . . . . .	...	1
Bikanir	12	20
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 122

Increase 7.

It will be seen that dacoities have increased in Meywar from 40 to 49; in Bundi from 2 to 7, in Bikanir from 12 to 20; and in Jeypore from 1 to 10. They diminished in Marwar from 29 to 17; in Kotah from 13 to 7; in Tonk from 5 to 1; in Karauli from 6 to 2; in Dholepore from 2 to 1; and in Jhallawar from 5 to 4. In Shahpura no dacoities are said to have occurred during the past two years. Of the seven dacoities in Bundi, three were serious in which two men were killed and six wounded, while property to the aggregate amount of Rs. 3,787-12-3 was plundered. None of the dacoits were arrested. The working of the police in this State requires, and is receiving, attention. None of the cases which occurred in other States were of a serious nature.

The number of cattle thefts has declined in Kotah from 57 to 44, and in Bikanir from 413 to 356.

A murder that was committed in Meywar some time ago has lately been brought to notice. The alleged culprit was an influential Palace official, and no action seems to have been taken against him for some months after the occurrence. Sixteen cases of homicide were tried by the Bikanir Council of Regency; four of the accused persons were punished with death, two with imprisonment for life, and two with shorter terms of imprisonment. Kunj Behari

Lal, a member of the Ulwar Council, was murdered in May last. Six persons were charged and tried by a special court composed of British officers. Of the accused two received a free pardon, two were sentenced to death, one to transportation for life, and one to imprisonment for seven years. One of the death sentences was commuted to penal servitude by order of the Government of India.

Two serious cases of affray over boundary disputes took place in Meywar between the jagirdars of Bhainsrorgarh and Dhangarmow and Tal and Lussani. The cases are under enquiry.

A question has been raised by the Dungarpore Durbar regarding the right of civil and criminal jurisdiction over the villages of Ramgarh and Datana made over as bloodwit by the Dungarpore Durbar to the Rao of Thana in Meywar about 150 years ago. The matter is under reference to the Meywar Durbar. There were six murders committed in Jhallawar. In four of the cases the culprits were secured, but in the other two the accused are at large.

Nine cases of poisoning were reported—two from Jeypore, two from Bikanir and one each from Meywar, Marwar, Tonk, Karauli, and Kishengarh. Three cases of infanticide occurred during the year—one at Kotah, one at Pertabgarh, and one in Bikanir. There was no case of witch-swinging or *sati*.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

A large number of Meenas of the Meywar portion of the Meena Kherar attacked the house of a mahajan of Kotah in January last. The culprits were secured and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the Ajmere Jail.

There have also been numerous complaints of raids made by Meywar Bhils along the Meywar-Pertabgarh frontier. Rules for the mutual extradition of criminals between the two States are under consideration.

The Moghias have on the whole behaved well. Arrangements are being made for the better supervision of this tribe in times of scarcity, when, as shewn by recent experience in Marwar, they are likely to desert their settlements *en masse* and wander about with their cattle in various States searching for fodder.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

Two mail robberies occurred during the year, *viz.* :—

- (1) In Marwar territory on the Jodhpur-Phalodi line on the 31st December 1892.
- (2) In Jeypore territory on the Ramgarh-Fatehpore line on 1st February 1893.

Both the cases have been made over for adjudication to the Marwar and Jeypore Courts of Vakils respectively. The offenders are still at large, but rewards have been offered by the Durbars for information leading to their arrest. The Durbars have made good to the Postal Department the value of the articles plundered.

In the Oodeypore-Kherwara mail robbery case which was reported last year, no arrests have yet been made. The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, has been asked to use every endeavour to trace the perpetrators of the outrage.

BORDER COURTS.

A return of the number of cases disposed of by Border Courts is furnished below :—

Between Dungarpore and Meywar	99
Do. Meywar and Dungarpore	83
Do. Duṅgarpore and Salumbar	16
Do. Salumbar and Dungarpore	3
Do. Dungarpore and Dhariawad	52
Do. Dhariawad and Dungarpore	30
Do. Meywar, Pertabgarh, and Banswara	156
TOTAL	639

The Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh, and the Political Agent, Western Malwa, acting as a Border Court, effected a settlement of one hundred cases pending between the States in their respective charges.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. B. Egerton continued the settlement of internal boundary disputes in Meywar. He has disposed of 76 cases representing the demarcation of 90 miles of boundary. The total number of cases still requiring settlement is reported to be 664. The dispute between Rupalia of Shahpura (Kachola) and Mangrope of Meywar was settled by Mr. Egerton.

Twelve boundary disputes between Sironj (Tonk) and Gwalior were settled by Lieutenant A. Bannerman, and one between Nimbahera and Kassode (Indore) by Lieutenant H. Bruce.

Lieutenant Berkeley, Boundary Settlement Officer for Western Malwa, settled eight boundary disputes between Pertabgarh and Piploḍa, one case between Banswara and Rutlam, and one between Pertabgarh and Gwalior.

A petty boundary case pending between the Thakur of Thana and the Rao of Para in Meywar was settled by *panchayet*.

In Marwar boundary settlement work is reported to be practically finished.

Lieutenant-Colonel Loch, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States, and Babu Syam Sunder Lal, demarcated the whole of the Kishiangarh border which marches with Marwar. The Marwar-Bikanir boundary was also demarcated during the year by Lieutenant-Colonel Loch and Mr. Bayley, the Political Agent, Bikanir.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion decided three cases between Jhallawar and Gwalior. Two cases between Jhallawar and Indore were settled amicably.

EDUCATION.

Education is being encouraged in some States with really creditable results. In the Jeypore State out of the total number of boys and girls of school-going age, as many as 1 in 11 of boys and 1 in 370 of girls are reported to be receiving instruction. During my visit to Jeypore in February last I visited the Maharaja's College and presided at the distribution of the annual prizes. There are now 101 boys' and 15 girls' schools in the Ulwar State maintained at an annual cost of R38,385. Six out of seven students sent up from the Ulwar High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, and 11 out of 20 the Middle Class Examination of the Punjab and Allahabad Universities. Two students from the Oodeypore High School also passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, and five passed the Middle Class Examination.

tion of the same University. Five pupils from the High School at Tonk appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, but the result is not yet published. Three students from that institution also appeared for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination of the Punjab University, of whom only one has passed. The total number of boys receiving education in Kotah has risen from 972 to 1,085. The schools at Karauli, Shahpura, and Bikanir continue to show signs of improvement. No educational advancement is noticeable in the States of Bhartpur and Dholepore. Want of funds prevented the proposed establishment of a school at Bikanir for sons of Thakurs. Female education is making but little way except in Jeypore and Ulwar.

MAYO COLLEGE.

The Principal's annual report, together with my review of it, will be found among the appendices.

The number of boys on the College rolls at the close of the year was 68. There were 11 new admissions to the College and 16 withdrawals.

The States remaining unrepresented at the College are those of Banswara, Bhartpur, Bundi, Dholepore, Dungarpore, Jaisalmer, Jeypore, Karauli, Kishengarh, and Pertabgarh. The College was examined and favourably reported on by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, Northern Division (Bombay Presidency). A student of the College (since left) passed last year the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.

The financial condition of the College continues to be excellent, the credit balance being Rs28,990-1 against Rs25,808-0-10 at the close of the previous year. The Principal and his Assistants have done their work satisfactorily.

LOCAL CORPS.

The Merwara Battalion, the Meywar Bhil Corps, and the Deoli Irregular Force were inspected by Colonel E. Cunningham, Commanding at Nusseerabad, who expressed himself highly pleased with the efficiency of the Corps.

The inspection of the Erinpura Irregular Force was carried out by Brigadier-General Nicolson, Commanding the Deesa District. The report on this corps is also favourable.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, AND JAILS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Records of births and deaths have been received for five States and for sixteen of the chief cities. The returns for 1892 are more accurate than those for 1891, in several instances, but some are still obviously very incorrect. Endeavours are being made to secure greater attention to the registration of vital statistics in all the Native States, which it is hoped will prove successful.

SANITATION.

In many of the States sanitary affairs are progressing satisfactorily.

Jeypore, which already possesses a good water-supply and a light railway for the removal of refuse, spent largely on improving latrine accommodation.

In Jodhpur Rs1,500 monthly are spent in cleansing the city. The construction of a sanitary tramway is under consideration.

The condition of Bikanir has been improved, the municipal committee being active in remedying faults. The fort has been cleared of a large insalubrious collection of huts with a miscellaneous population, and the drainage, etc., of the Palace been altered much to its advantage.

In Ulwar the authorities are not satisfied with the present system of removing sewage, and they are discussing the method of incineration with a view to its adoption.

In several other cities, particularly Karauli, sanitation is receiving increased attention.

Rules for village sanitation have been issued in Ulwar and are being considered in Jeypore.

DISPENSARIES.

During 1892 seven new hospitals and dispensaries were opened by the different Durbars, *viz.*, three in Jhallawar, two in Kotah, one in Jeypore—the Lansdowne Hospital,—and one in Jaisalmir.

One dispensary was closed at Phalodi, as no longer required, by the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Excluding agency and salt hospitals the entire number of hospitals and dispensaries supported by the Native States of Rajputana at the end of 1892 was 116.

NUMBER TREATED.

The total numbers treated were 759,015 out-patients and 12,443 in-patients, numbers considerably larger than in 1891. Excluding the institutions opened and closed during the year, an increase in the numbers treated occurred in all States and in 109 dispensaries.

DISEASES.

Fevers.

Malarial fevers were more common than in 1891, 24 per cent. as compared with 18 per cent. The mortality caused by them remained unaltered at 10 per cent. of the total.

Respiratory affection and Lung diseases.

In this class both the numbers admitted and the ratio of deaths were less than before the admissions, having been 6 instead of 7 per cent. and the fatal cases 16 per cent instead of 22.

Cholera.

A very fatal and widespread epidemic of cholera devastated Rajputana last year, sparing only one State,—Jaisalmir.

The disease, continuing from the previous season, had not died out in Bikanir when the year opened. It appeared in many different parts of the province in April, soon became general, and increasing during May, reached its maximum in June. There was a large mortality during July, followed by a decline in the numbers affected in August and September, while in October and November only a few cases occurred.

The districts to suffer most were Marwar, Bikanir, Ajmere-Merwara, Jeypore, Ulwar, and Dungarpore.

The total number of attacks reported was 51,793 and the deaths were 26,760.

Small-pox.

Deaths from small-pox to the number of 1,646 were reported from five States and thirteen towns, but as the returns are defective and no information has been received from the majority of the States, the figures given are of little value.

Leprosy.

Seven hundred and fifty-eight cases of leprosy were treated as against 726 in 1891. Lepers are not particularly numerous in any one State, and the yearly number applying for treatment remains fairly constant.

OPERATIONS.

The total number of major operations performed during the year was 2,013 with 26 deaths.

In 1891 the numbers, respectively, were 1,436 and 36.

There was again a striking advance in the numbers of cataract cases, which increased from 329 to 669; the majority, 574, were treated in the Mayo Hospital at Jeypore, by Drs. Pank and Hendley.

Of operations for stone, there were 66 cases of lithotomy and 16 of litholopaxy. The number of minor operations performed was 41,661.

EXPENDITURE.

The entire outlay on hospitals and in dispensaries was R1,90,227 as against R1,74,521 in 1891. Eleven per cent. of the total was spent on buildings. The cost of establishment and of diets went up during the year owing to increase in numbers.

JAILS.

Fourteen jails furnish returns, of which two only—at Karauli and Shahpura—contain fewer than 100 prisoners.

The daily average total number of prisoners was slightly in excess of that reported for 1891, *viz.*, 4,533·28 against 4,480·87.

The total number of admissions to hospital was also larger—6,322 instead of 5,792.

The daily average of sick varied a little, having been 164·32 as against 167·41.

The death-rate rose from 33·70 to 41·70 per thousand. Compared with 1891 the mortality was higher in the larger number of jails. For the two years the rates per thousand were —

	1891.	1892.
Jodhpur	41·69	62·46
Tonk	7·03	61·08
Kotah	15·79	33·63
Oodeypore	23·06	49·12
Bhartpur	47·25	50·40
Sirohi	10·71	34·09
Karauli	23·33	38·91
Shahpura	<i>Nil</i>	46·79
Jeypore { Central	31·29	39·72
{ District	14·10	27·57
Bikanir	42·71	7·50
Ulwar	28·84	16·21
Dholepore	108·55	65·84
Jhalrapatan	72·97	51·73

The admissions to hospital from malarious fevers were 34 per cent. as against 31 per cent. in 1891, and there was a small increase—1 per cent.—of those admitted for dysentery and diarrhoea, and a similar difference in cases of chest disease.

Mortality chiefly followed dysentery and diarrhoea, 42 per cent; lung and respiratory diseases, 22 per cent. (in which however that ratio fell from 29 per cent. in 1891), malarious fevers, 9 per cent.; and cholera, which is credited with 7 per cent. of the deaths.

This latter disease attacked 39 prisoners, *viz.*, 28 in the Jodhpur Jail, 5 in Bikanir, 5 at Dholepore and 1 at Ulwar, of whom 14 died.

The old jail at Jodhpur is still in use, but a large and commodious new prison is now approaching completion, the occupation of which will almost certainly reduce the present high death-rate.

At Sirohi a new jail to accommodate 180 prisoners has been completed.

At Oodeypore a new barrack for under-trial prisoners has been finished, a mortuary been built, and a shed for grinding grain been provided, while the jail garden has been increased in size. This jail has been much improved of late years but is still too small for its population.

The Bikanir Jail has been enlarged by the addition of three new barracks to contain 150 prisoners, and three others of equal size are now being built.

The jails at Ulwar, Kotah, Tonk, Bikanir, Sirohi, and the Jeypore District Jail have been very favourably reported on. In some of the others necessary alterations are being carried out; and in all existing defects have been brought to the notice of the Durbars concerned.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Miss Smith having worked for some years with great tact and success, in the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Ulwar resigned her appointment in September last, and after a short interval, was succeeded by Dr. Miss Hannan from Kotah, who is devoting much care and energy to her duties.

The Victoria Hospital at Kotah is at present without a qualified lady doctor, the work being carried on by a smart female hospital assistant, who, however, is not sufficiently trained to make the most of her opportunities.

The Walter Hospital at Oodeypore continues to do a satisfactory and increasing amount of work under the care of Mrs. Lonorgan.

The buildings for the Walter Female Hospital at Tonk have been completed, equipment and supplies are being ordered and enquiries are being made for a qualified lady practitioner to assume charge of it.

At Karauli a small women's hospital, opened in November 1891, has continued to work successfully under the care of a female hospital assistant, Bibi Asharfi.

The two female hospital assistants attached to the Mayo Hospital at Jeypore worked well during the year, and in addition to their duties in the wards attended 9 cases of labour and 66 cases of illness at patients' homes in the city.

The qualified English midwife, Mrs. Ives, remains in her post at Sirohi.

Two girl pupils are maintained at the Agra Medical School by the Tonk Durbar, of whom one is expected to qualify in May 1893, and then to take her place in the new women's hospital in that State.

VACCINATION.

The numbers vaccinated during last season were smaller than in 1891-92, especially in Marwar and Bikanir, where famine emigration and cholera, together with the outburst of malarious fevers after the rains, were causes quite sufficient to account for the falling off.

In a lesser degree, fewer children were vaccinated in Jeypore, Kotah, and Tonk; in all the other States the numbers operated on shew an increase.

The entire number of primary vaccinations was 215,771, with a percentage of success of 97. The corresponding previous numbers were 233,014 and 98.

The number of vaccinators was 190, two less than before, and the cost of each case was 23 instead of 20 pies.

The total sum spent on vaccination in the Native States was R25,535 compared with R24,558 in 1890-91.

PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

The expenditure on public works in Rajputana, including that incurred by the different States, but exclusive of the outlay on irrigation works in the British districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which is accounted for in a separate report, aggregated, so far as is known, R47,19,428 during the year under review, as follows :—

	R
<i>Imperial—</i>	
Military, including barrack furniture	69,282
Civil Works	3,02,663
Local Incorporated Funds	10,553
<i>Contributions—</i>	
Cantonment Funds	4,750
Other contributinal works	68,448
Native States of Rajputana	42,63,732
TOTAL	47,19,428

The expenditure of R42,63,732, shown above as incurred in the Native States and detailed below, represents the outlay in only such of the chief and minor States as submit annual reports of public works :—

	R
Meywar	2,17,809
Marwar, including the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway	17,99,100
Jeypore	10,90,719
Ulwar	5,25,691
Kotah	4,42,311
Jhallawar	1,11,815
Bundi	17,215
Tonk	22,350
Shahpura	36,722
Karauli	(a)
Dholepore	(a)
TOTAL	42,63,732

(a) Not furnished.

An aggregate expenditure of R42,09,795 was incurred on public works in Meywar, Marwar, Jeypore, Ulwar, Kotah, Jhallawar, and Tonk, which are carried out under the supervision of Public Works officers lent by the Imperial Government to those States.

The expenditure of the year under report was in the aggregate R8,76,177

less than the expenditure of the preceding year, as will be seen from the table:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R
Imperial Military and Civil Works	3,73,837	3,71,945
Incorporated Local Funds	8,349	10,553
Contributions	2,28,780	73,198
Native States in—		
Meywar	3,27,200	2,17,809
Marwar—		
Public Works	} 28,41,176	17,99,100
Capital outlay on Railway		
Revenue working expenses		
Jeypore	7,61,924	10,90,719
Ulwar	4,65,115	5,25,691
Kotah	3,99,116	4,42,311
Jhallawar	1,25,042	1,11,815
Tonk	39,158	22,350
Bundi	10,908	17,215
Shahpura	15,000	36,722
Karauli	} (a)	(a)
Dholepore		
TOTAL	55,95,605	47,19,428

(a) Not furnished.

Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General, Rajputana and Central India, in the Public Works Department, was transferred to the Punjab as Chief Engineer and was replaced by Mr. H. F. White, M.I.C.E., from Burma.

Owing to the inconvenience of the existing arrangement in Rajputana after two years' experience of its working, sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the reconstitution of two Public Works Divisions with headquarters at Ajmere and Abu in place of the single Ajmere Provincial Division.

MILITARY WORKS.

The following major works were carried out during the year, funds having been especially allotted for them:—

	R
(1) Fixing shelves and arm-racks in the European Infantry Lines at Deesa	3,300
(2) Soldiers' Institute at Abu	2,900

MINOR WORKS.

The grant for these was at the disposal of the Director-General of Military Works. The works for which funds were allotted were carried out by this Department at Deesa, Abu, Deoli, Erinpura, Sehore, Agar, and Goona.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

New Supplies.

Owing to the location of a European infantry regiment at Deesa a large supply of barrack and hospital furniture had to be obtained from Bombay. The cost was met by re-appropriation and an additional grant sanctioned by the Government of India.

Repairs.

The grant for repairs to military buildings, etc., and barrack and hospital supplies in Rajputana and Central India being very limited, only such repairs as were essential were carried out during the year.

CIVIL WORKS.

BUILDINGS.

Only two major works were undertaken during the year, *viz.* :—

Restoration of the marble building on Ana Sagur Lake (work still in progress). Additions and improvements to the Commissioner's house in Dawlut Bagh, Ajmere, (completed).

The grant for the rest of the major works provided for in the budget estimate was surrendered for famine relief works.

MINOR WORKS.

Only a few essential minor and petty works were carried out, also those sanctioned by the Directors-General of the Postal and Telegraph Departments.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The continued scarcity throughout Rajputana, and particularly in Ajmere-Merwara, necessitated the carrying out of the following works to afford relief to the poorest classes of the people :—

1. Improving Kherwa-Masuda Road, work in progress of past year.
2. Ditto Masuda-Pakhariawas Road.
3. Ditto Ajmere-Pisangan Road.
4. Ditto Nai Bar Road, work in progress of past year.
5. Ditto Jalia and Kalalia Road, work in progress of past year.
6. Ditto Masuda Ghat Road, work in progress of past year.
7. Ditto Shahpura Ghat Road, work in progress of past year.
8. Ditto Beawar-Chitor Road, work in progress of past year.
9. Metalling Suraghata Road, work in progress of past year.
10. Ditto Beawar-Taragarh Road, work in progress of past year.
11. Constructing Bhim Barakhan Sujal Road, work in progress of past year.
12. Ditto Dewair-Todgarh Road, work in progress of past year.
13. Ditto Cart Road along Dewair Pass Road, work in progress of past year.
14. Metalling Taragarh-Todgarh Road, work in progress of past year.
15. Completing Barah Todgarh Road, work in progress of past year.
16. Improving Taragarh-Bhim Road
17. Further improvement, Taragarh-Barakhan Road.

And many other petty works.

Famine labour was also employed on the ordinary maintenance of roads in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts.

As most of the grant was spent on the above works the maintenance of the roads outside Ajmere-Merwara was limited to essential repairs only.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The new reservoir for Ajmere-Merwara, referred to in the previous year's review and named Foy Sagur after its designer, Mr. E. G. Foy, was completed, and water was supplied from it to the city of Ajmere and railway from November 1892. A large number of famine labourers were also employed on this work.

The clock-tower in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee started during the preceding year is still in progress.

A dhobie's ghât at Nusseerabad, at a cost of R6,200, was undertaken for the Cantonment Fund.

The summer-house at Mount Abu for His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir and the Sirohi Jail at Sirohi were completed during the year.

A well for the use of the bazar people, Mount Abu, the gift of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, was begun during the year under review.

Owing to relief works having been continued the expenditure in Ajmere-Merwara was nearly as much as in the previous year. The establishment, supplemented by Mr. Dover, Assistant Examiner, and some Accountants, worked well under the pressure of extra work, and the success with which the relief works were designed and managed is mainly due to the energy and skill of Mr. E. G. Foy. Mr. Manners-Smith, and Mr. J. A. Devenish, who was temporarily lent from the North-Western Provinces on Mr. Manners-Smith's transfer to foreign service, also did good work in Merwara.

MEYWAR or OODEYPORE.

The total outlay during the year on public works in the Oodeypore State amounts to Rs2,17,809 distributed as under—

	R
1. Buildings	54,836
2. Roads, repairs	18,059
3. Repairs to district schools and dispensaries	748
4. Connaught Bund	13,357
5. Relief Works	13,340
6. Irrigation Repairs	3,585
7. Miscellaneous Works	77,228
8. Railway Survey	1,109
9. Establishment	23,475
10. Stores and implements	12,072
TOTAL	2,17,809

As compared with the preceding year, the expenditure on public works this year shows a falling off of Rs1,09,391 which is mainly attributable to less expenditure on irrigation and buildings.

The only important items of expenditure under the above heads are—

- (i) Constructing Lansdowne Hospital. | (ii) Constructing Connaught Bund.

The first was taken in hand at the beginning of the year, and is now very near completion.

The second has practically also been completed with the exception of finishing off at the back.

The relief works undertaken during the scarcity of the previous year were likewise all completed excepting two bunds at Delana and Gaghera.

The survey for the proposed railway from Chitor to Oodeypore was made and the working drawings and estimates prepared.

A detailed survey and estimates for a large irrigation tank at Karera in Kapasin District were also prepared. The cost is estimated a little over two-and-a-half lakhs, and is expected by Mr. Thomson, the State Engineer, to give a dividend of more than 9 per cent. after paying all working expenses.

Excepting the Lansdowne Hospital no new works were undertaken during the year.

MARWAR or JODHPUR.

The expenditure on public works in this State during the year, inclusive of the outlay on railways, amounted to Rs17,99,100 as detailed below :—

RAILWAYS.

	R
Expenditure on construction of lines debitable to Capital	10,17,516
Working expenses of the Jodhpur and Bikanir Section debitable to Revenue on open line	4,46,900
Other public works inclusive of establishment charges	3,34,684
TOTAL	17,99,100

The total length of the line open on the 31st March 1893, was 364 miles and at the commencement of the year 291 miles, showing an increase of 73 miles during the year. This increase is on account of the line opened on 13th March 1893 from Merta Road, Kuchawan Road Section. The opening of this section completes the system as at present contemplated by the Durbar. The existing line is the property of the Jodhpur and Bikanir States. The first 320½ miles from Marwar Junction are owned by the Jodhpur State, and the remaining 43½ miles by the Bikanir State.

There are no lines under survey or projected. The single telegraph wire on the main line had to be supplemented by another station-to-station wire. The staff system of train signalling has been abolished on the main line, and the second wire is used chiefly for train signalling purposes.

The gross earnings of the whole system was R8,85,200 and the working expenses R4,46,900 as compared with the year 1891-92, *viz.*, R3,55,189 and R8,57,735, respectively, giving a net profit of R4,38,300. The percentage of the working expenses on gross earnings during the year comes to 50·26.

The inward traffic in food-grains on account of famine was exceedingly heavy during the first half-year. With the exception of food-grains, most of the other articles of traffic fell off owing to the people of the country being too poor to import luxuries. Special famine rates for grains and grass allowed in the previous year were discontinued on the 1st September and 1st October 1892, respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS.

IRRIGATION.

The most extensive irrigation work in progress is the Bilara Tank (which is now called Jaswant Sagur).

The total outlay on this tank during the year amounted to R88,248, as under—

	R
Main Work	69,084
Bank No. 1	16,087
Bank No. 3	33
Main Sluices	4,239
Miscellaneous charges	1,195
TOTAL	88,248

The work on the Daiji Bund was finished before the rains and with it was completed the scheme for enlarging the capacity and catchment area of the Balsamand tank. The original catchment area was one-and-a-half square miles, and the present is over six square miles, the water of which is brought in by a canal five miles long. The cost of the above works from the commencement of operations amounted to R2,91,665.

The Durbar being anxious to procure a pure supply of water for the city, a tank is being built at Kapasin, a village four miles to the west of the city, the catchment area of which is about 14 square miles, which would give an ample supply. The work is being proceeded with so as to enable the foundations to be got ready before the rains.

ROADS.

The road connecting Jaswantpura with the top of the Sunder hill was completed before the rains. The total cost of this road, which is nine miles long, amounted to R63,987.

The roads about Jodhpur, *viz.*, 23½ miles, have been maintained at a cost of R6,915.

A new road, 10,000 feet in length, was made from the Residency to the Maharaj Kunwar's bungalow, at a cost of R4,907.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The barracks known as "Kaim khani Risala," containing accommodation for two squadrons mentioned in last year's report, were completed this year at a cost of R17,413.

Besides this, officers' quarters, a guard-room, and cook-houses were built. Work has also been started in building horse-stands for four more squadrons. The new jail referred to in last report was completed at a cost of R79,368. A water-pipe is now being laid on to the building from the Balsamand drain.

RESIDENCY BUILDINGS.

This and other connected buildings to it have been completed.

An office building was commenced and completed at a cost of R12,200 against an estimate of R18,668.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expenditure on gardens, ice, and sodawater manufactory, was incurred as usual.

The total amount of expenditure on public works was R3,18,306 and the share of establishment charges thereon R16,278, giving a percentage of 5.11, which is satisfactory. The Marwar railways and public works have again, as in former years, made excellent progress under the management of Mr. Home and the liberal encouragement afforded by the Durbar.

JEYPORE.

A printed report on the working of the Public Works Department in the Jeypore State during the year ending 31st December 1892 has been submitted by Colonel S. S. Jacob, Superintending Engineer of the State, and is very interesting reading of good work done.

The total expenditure incurred on public works during the twelve months ending 31st December 1892 was R10,90,719 as compared with R7,61,924 of the previous year. This was distributed among the several heads as under—

	R
New Works	50,081
Repairs	1,24,668
Irrigation	2,18,851
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	90,303
City Water-works	1,60,519
State Cotton Press, Jeypore	66,106
Ditto Works (Mandaor)	1,19,026
Gas-works	38,236
Establishment	51,334
Imarut Works	1,39,557
Miscellaneous other items	31,988
TOTAL	10,90,719

The total charges on account of supervision amounted to R75,041 or a percentage of 7.39 on the total outlay on works and repairs as compared with 8.76 per cent. in the preceding year, which is satisfactory.

The several departments, Imarut, Cotton Press, Jeypore Water and Gas Works, and the Ram Newas Garden have all worked well during the year.

Separate printed reports have been furnished by Colonel Jacob, prepared by the heads of the Imarut Department, Gas Works, and the Cotton Press.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

A few new works of importance were undertaken during the year, *viz.*, the following:—

Raj buildings at Mount Abu. | Rahdari buildings in Eastern Lines.
Nazim's house at Neemka Thana.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Road from Gunjapore to Binori and from Binori to Lalsote.

New road from Ramganj to Gultee Gate.

The main expenditure incurred during the year was on the following works:—

REPAIRS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

	R
Ajmere Road	7,187
Jeypore and Tonk Road	10,795
City and Camp Roads	24,869
Agra Road	10,601
Hindown Road to Karauli	9,459

BUILDINGS.

Works at Huthroi Kothi	44,242
Repairs to { Moha Fort	3,172
{ buildings in Runthumbore Fort	2,885

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Cotton Press, Jeypore, Capital Account	28,520
Repairing Bussika Bagh for Transport Lines	32,997
New Engine for Amanisba Water-works	86,054
Cotton Press at Mandaor	1,18,389
Ram Newas Garden Maintenance	36,933
City Water-supply	56,044
Laying 6-inch pipe from Joria Kund to Huthroi Kothi	7,681
Laying water-pipes from Joorla Kund to Cotton Press, Lansdowne Hospital, and Transport Pony Lines	6,578

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Repairs to district tanks	17,253
Caparwara Irrigation Works	1,01,247
New bund, { Gonaithi	3,873
{ Gharara	26,519
{ Matholao at Newai	4,499
Boochara Irrigation Works	4,775
Works at Kaligh Sagur	2,583
Core-wall in a portion of embankment Galbhundari supply cut	3,158
Galbhundari of old tank, Islampore	2,669
Galbhundari Shri Ram Nagur Tank at Toda	3,051
Raising three feet bund, Punwar	6,598

STATE COTTON PRESS, JEYPORE.

Up to 31st December 1892 the total capital outlay amounted to R2,24,240, while the net revenue was R75,192, giving a return of 33.53 on the total outlay.

The number of bales pressed was 21,193.

The State Cotton Press at Mandaor is ready for pressing, but no cotton has been brought yet to the Press.

GAS WORKS.

The total expenditure of the year, incurred in this branch, was R41,115 and the revenue R2,829. The total quantity of gas generated and the cost of gas for a thousand cubic feet, etc., is as shewn below:—

	1891.	1892.
Average number of jets	No. 601	No. 670
	C. ft.	C. ft.
Gas consumed	3,122,220	2,884,170
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Cost of gas per thousand cubic feet	9 3 6½	9 0 1½

FORESTS.

The Forest Department Administration Report has not been forwarded for the year owing to the Superintendent, Bhai Sadhu Singh, having returned to the Imperial Forest Service in the Punjab in October 1892, the Government of that Province having expressed its inability to spare his services any longer.

Bhai Sadhu Singh joined the Jeypore State Forest Department in November 1885, and during the whole period of his service in the State proved himself to be an excellent officer. Colonel Jacob speaks highly of his tact, energy, and ability as deserving of special mention.

The Council has taken upon itself to see to forest matters in future.

CITY WATER-WORKS.

During the year under review the total number of gallons delivered was 32,86,25,728, or a daily average of 8,97,884 gallons. The cost of raising the above quantity of water was R51,879 that is about 2½ annas per thousand gallons.

IRRIGATION.

The total number of irrigation works in the State is as under—

Completed works	126
Works in progress	3
TOTAL	129

There are 439 miles of main ducts 5 to 20 feet wide and 524 miles of distributaries.

Omitting the supply from streams which depend upon rainfall, and taking into account only the water which is stored in reservoirs, these, if filled, represent a total quantity of 9,575.27 millions cubic feet, and allowing 40,000 cubic feet as the amount of water required per bigha, there is sufficient to irrigate 2,39,256 bighas.

The area actually irrigated during 1892 was 74,557 bighas against 97,570.

The cost of storage per million cubic feet, taking the 126 completed tanks, the total capacity of which amounts to 9,575·27 million cubic feet of water, is R376 per million cubic feet.

The expenditure during the year on the works was R2,18,850 and the revenue R1,91,771.

The result on the whole was satisfactory. The expenditure of this Department on irrigation works from 1868 to end of 1892 was R37,11,202 and the revenue realised for the same period was R25,67,837.

The Public Works Department in all its branches was very creditably managed under the able and experienced superintendence of Colonel Jacob to whom the State is greatly indebted. The Durbar has long shown an enlightened perception of its duties in this Department, and its efforts to increase irrigation in the country and provide the capital with a good water supply are worthy of special praise.

ULWAR.

The official year in the Ulwar State counts from 1st September to 31st August of the following year; so this report is for the year ending 31st August 1892.

The total outlay during the year under review as shewn in the accounts was R5,25,691 against R4,65,115 in the preceding year shewing an increase of R60,576.

Of these R60,576, however, R46,500 were on account of a book debit made by the State Accounts branch for articles received during 1890-91 which should have been accounted for in that year. Hence the actual expenditure during the year amounted to R5,25,691—46,500, *viz.*, R4,79,191 and the excess over last year to only R14,576.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure including the book debit of R46,500:—

	R
Establishment	30,485
Original Works	3,51,637
Annual { Repairs	85,388
{ Communications	19,496
Imarutkhana	8,647
Workshop	24,192
Company Garden	2,876
Butœt	7,283
Purchase of tools and instruments	2,154
	<hr/>
Total	5,32,158
Work done for Municipality, etc.	9,183
	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	5,41,341
Deduct—Work done by other Departments	15,650
	<hr/>
Actual expenditure by Engineer Department	5,25,691

The main expenditure on original works was under the heads—

	R
Military	1,79,862
Civil	1,37,792
Irrigation	28,213

MILITARY.

Most of the charges against Military were for constructing lines for the men of the Futteh Pultan, and 1st Lancers and quarters for the officers attached to those corps. The expenditure in connection with them is as under—

Constructing—	R
(1) Lines and officers' quarters, Futteh Pultan	73,102
(2) Quarters for the Officer Commanding Futteh Pultan	7,486
(3) Lines and officers' quarters, 1st Lancers	80,900

The above were all completed during the year with the exception of half the quarters for Subadars and Jemadars in item No. 1.

CIVIL.

The following are among the principal items of expenditure under civil buildings:—

	R
(1) Building stables for ponies round the enclosure walls of a lofty tomb near the Ulwar station, and quarters for their syces, etc., round the tomb	7,826
(2) Constructing Thana and Tehsil Bahrar	8,948
(3) Completing Ulwar Kothi at Abu	19,043
Constructing—	
(4) Kothi for State Engineer at Ulwar	14,562
(5) Lansdowne Kothi	38,099
(6) Kothi at Siriska	17,965

Items Nos. 3 and 4 were completed by the end of the year, as also item No. 1, excepting the roofing which had to be put off to next year for want of roof slabs.

The remaining Nos. 2, 5, and 6 remained incomplete.

IRRIGATION.

Under this head there were six works in hand, and of which the three following are the most important:—

Constructing bund at—	R
(1) Kho	9,378
(2) Baori	4,612
(3) Tahla	9,678

The second was stopped by orders of His Highness the late Maharaja after a portion of the earthwork was finished. The first and second remained incomplete.

REPAIRS.

Under repairs the heaviest outlay was on Repairs—Irrigation, Repairs—Civil, and Repairs—Communications; that under each being R37,664, R30,885 and R19,495, respectively.

Repairs to the earth bund at Reni is the only important item of expenditure under Repairs—Irrigation. The repairs consisted in raising and strengthening the bund, and were executed at a cost of R13,401.

The establishment charges on the ratio of outlay on works and repairs were 6.16 per cent., a very satisfactory result.

No new works of any magnitude were undertaken during the year.

KOTAH.

The expenditure on public works for the year ended 31st March 1893 was R4,42,311 distributed as under—

	R
Original Works, Buildings	81,744
Repairs, Buildings	55,580
Original Works, Communications	88,120
Repairs, Communications	2,337
Original Works, Miscellaneous	69,716
Repairs, Miscellaneous	23,001
Irrigation	76,776
Establishment	16,237
TOTAL	4,42,311

* Original works	R
Repairs	3,16,356
Establishment	1,09,718
	16,237

By far the greater part of this outlay was on original works. *

The principal items of expenditure under the above heads are the following:—

ORIGINAL WORKS—BUILDINGS.

	Expenditure during the year.
	R
New hospital, Kotah	18,416
Dispensary at { Atroo	3,773
Mandana	4,226
New bungalow for Agency Surgeon	3,364
New lady doctor's bungalow at Kotah	7,861
Marble chatries on Kotah tank	3,192

The new hospital at Kotah is ready and now fixtures and fastenings to the dispensary and operating room and furniture for the same are being supplied.

A block of servants' houses and cook-room in connection with the hospital is also in course of construction.

The two new dispensaries at Atroo and Mandana were undertaken during the year, and are already very near completion.

The new lady doctor's bungalow at Kotah was completed during the year.

REPAIRS—BUILDINGS.

	R
Repairing Danda Killa near Khutri Gate towards River Chambal	12,491

The sum provided for this work is R45,868. The expenditure incurred on the same last year was R14,403. The work is still in progress.

ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATIONS.

	Expenditure during the year.
	R
The Tatter Barode Road	11,555
The Mangrole and Etawah Road	17,816
Purwara River Causeway at Shergarh	11,675
Kali Sindh Causeway on Tatter Barode Road	15,220

Of the above, the two first named which were in progress, are practically complete. The other two are expected to be completed in 1893-94.

REPAIRS—COMMUNICATIONS.

	R
Annual repairs to—	
Durrah Road	16,554
District Fund Roads	9,298

Of the total mileage of 76 miles and 7 furlongs of metalled roads in the State, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles were renewed during the year.

ORIGINAL WORKS—MISCELLANEOUS.

	R
Kotah clock tower	11,550

The total expenditure up to end of March 1893 amounts to R12,385. The work is still progressing, and is expected to be finished before the rains.

Extensive works of improvements and repairs to the Palace and Fort wall were also carried out during the year.

REPAIRS—MISCELLANEOUS.

	R
Repairing ghâts of River Chambal	11,195
Dismantling and removing rubbish of ruined houses at Kotah	3,455

Both the above are still in progress.

IRRIGATION.

Sinking, deepening, and repairing wells in Kotah State for drinking supply *R* 47,020

Funds to the extent of *R*1,19,417 have been sanctioned for this purpose.

Eighty-seven wells are at present in hand and every endeavour is being made to get all finished before the coming rains. The wells should be a great boon to the villagers and their cattle in many parts of the district.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The percentage of cost of establishment (including Irrigation Establishment) to total expenditure is 4.57. This shows economical control and is very satisfactory.

Mr. Miles, Executive Engineer, went on furlough at the end of April 1892 and was succeeded by Mr. Manners-Smith.

JHALLAWAR.

The total expenditure on public works during the year was *R*1,11,815 distributed over the several heads of expenditure as below :—

	<i>R</i>
Original Works	50,350
Repairs	40,843
Irrigation	4,316
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,020
Establishment	11,286
TOTAL	1,11,815

The chief items of original works on which the expenditure was incurred during the year are as follows :—

	Estimated cost.	Expenditure in previous years.	Expenditure during the year.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
BUILDINGS—			
Alterations to jail in Chaoni (providing extra accomodation for 25 men)	5,094	...	3,223
Additions to Futteh Pultan Lines	2,799	...	2,788
Stables on Durrah Road	2,308	...	2,434
ROADS—			
Eklara and Manohur Thana Road (completed with nullah crossings, etc.	44,930	42,576	1,345
Awar Road (Pigaria and Deeg Road) 16 miles in length	20,163	15	3,291
Improvements to Teen Dhara Causeway	10,044	1,512	6,875
Lengthening Purwan Causeway at Manohur Thana	3,942	738	3,106
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—			
Deepening wells and tanks in Chaoni	2,582	...	2,351
Branch water-duct to Agency	2,960	25	2,877
IRRIGATION—			
Rajpura Tank	13,843	10,681	2,818

The above abstract shews that no new works of magnitude were undertaken, most of the expenditure being on works commenced in previous year except the first named three works and deepening wells in Chaoni.

Surveys for the following tank projects were made during the year under review :—

At Ramniwas Ghatode.
„ Nipania.

At Misrauli.
„ Pandla.

Of these the only large project is the one at Pandla which has been held over for the present.

The tank at Misrauli has been sanctioned and the work has been started. This tank will be capable of irrigating 117 bighas, but is required chiefly as a supply for drinking purposes for the villagers and cattle.

Several wells in Chaoni were deepened to increase the water supply, and the beds of two tanks were excavated to deepen them, the earth excavated therefrom being used to strengthen the dams. These works were carried out to give employment to the emigrants from Marwar who had moved down to Harowti on account of famine.

The buildings and roads in charge of the Public Works Department were kept up in good repair.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The percentage of charges on the ratio of outlay on works and repairs is 10·09 which is 3·13 per cent. less than in the last year.

Mr. Manners-Smith, Executive Engineer, took over charge of the State's Public Works Department from Mr. Miles who proceeded on furlough in April 1892.

BUNDI.

Of the sum of R18,000 sanctioned for metalling the road between Deoli and Bundi, R17,215 were expended during the year. Eleven miles have already been metalled, seven miles run over hard and rocky ground and hence require no metalling, whilst for the remainder metal has been collected and work will recommence during the next rains.

TONK.

The expenditure incurred in this State, including charges on account of establishment, amounted during the year to R22,350. Of this sum nearly R17,000 have been expended on the Walter Hospital and the Tonk Dispensary and in the construction of the Tonk portion of the Deoli and Tonk Road.

SHAHUPURA.

Rupees 36,722 were expended during the year on tanks and buildings and R5,695 as tuccavi advances.

KARAULI.

The bridge over the Panchna River in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was completed during the year and is open to traffic. This river was during the rains impassable, sometimes for several days at a time, and the bridge across it now is a great boon to the public. The cost of construction was R30,000.

The Maharaja of Karauli is to be congratulated on the satisfactory completion of so useful a work.

DHOLEPORE.

The bund of the tank at Chataria close to Dholepore was repaired and raised. Materials for the kutcherry buildings at Dholepore are being collected on the site.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Statement showing rainfall in Native States during the year 1892-93.

No.	STATION.	April 1892.	May 1892.	June 1892.	July 1892.	August 1892.	September 1892.	October 1892.	November 1892.	December 1892.	January 1893.	February 1893.	March 1893.	Total.
1	Abu	...	2.40	4.15	19.47	42.59	32.95	0.52	...	0.10	0.33	0.78	0.55	103.84
2	Sirohi or Eripura	...	0.94	1.10	3.99	11.82	15.49	1.45	...	...	0.42	0.76	0.34	36.31
3	Marwar	...	0.93	0.61	4.54	8.14	4.27	...	...	0.29	1.41	0.17	0.12	20.18
4	Kherwara	...	0.24	1.38	4.66	13.82	15.2	...	...	0.77	...	0.43	0.67	37.17
5	Pertabgarh	0.16	0.49	5.4	12.43	9.1	13.7	...	...	1.12	1.16	0.54	0.10	43.13
6	Meywar	...	0.30	1.52	4.24	7.35	13.33	0.20	...	0.1	0.19	0.53	0.85	30.01
7	Jhallawar	...	0.65	1.84	13.0	8.63	13.09	...	...	1.22	0.22	0.91	0.79	40.35
8	Kotah	...	0.44	3.8	14.72	10.83	9.89	...	...	0.80	0.52	0.47	1.17	41.92
9	Deoli	...	0.21	1.64	12.99	12.23	7.24	0.5	...	0.8	0.44	0.41	0.89	36.18
10	Tonk	...	...	1.40	9.37	13.52	12.56	...	0.4	0.20	0.47	0.33	0.06	37.95
11	Shahpura	...	0.25	1.93	15.18	14.65	9.92	1.9	...	0.25	0.23	0.50	0.55	44.55
12	Ajmer	...	0.40	0.68	5.03	7.09	6.36	...	...	0.07	1.53	0.07	0.30	22.18
13	Jaypore	...	0.81	3.79	13.96	21.83	12.06	...	0.02	0.13	1.07	0.66	0.91	55.27
14	Karauli	...	0.16	2.29	10.26	11.70	7.82	...	...	0.22	0.42	0.76	0.25	33.89
15	Dholepore	...	...	0.7	8.25	14.34	4.37	...	...	...	0.19	0.41	...	27.93
16	Bhartpur	...	0.85	0.96	12.19	14.96	5.93	...	...	0.94	1.0	1.4	1.2	38.90
17	Uwar	...	1.17	3.55	7.46	10.97	6.37	...	...	0.15	1.67	1.56	1.05	33.95
18	Bikanir	...	1.29	3.1	7.27	2.96	3.45	0.14	...	1.50	0.81	0.46	0.4	20.33

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1892-93.

Name of States.	Name of Roads.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Annual cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
JODHPUR.	Jodhpur City Roads	Miles. (a) 23½	Miles. 2	Miles. ...	Rs 6,973	(a) Two miles constructed during the year from Residency to Shekhawati's Tank. (b) Two miles made during the year.
	Roads about Jaswantpura	(b) 9	
	Pali Road	96	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	23½	107½	131	69	
SIROHI.	Kherari-Kotwali Road	½	
	Kherari Railway Station	16	...	87	
	Sirohi-Pindwara Road	Sirohi	Pindwara	1	19	
	Road at Sirohi	Suraj Pal	Kesarbilas	...	14	
	Part of Rohera-Kherari Road	16	...	15	
	Rohera-Kotra Road	Rohera	Kotra	...	48	...	60	
ULWAR.	Ajmere-Abu Road	Anadra	Erinpura	1½	94½	96	Right average cost of maintenance divided by total number of metalled miles. All roads are from 20 to 36 feet wide, with 10 to 15 feet metalled with kunkur.	
	Road in the city and environs of Ulwar	.....	.....	7	...	...
	Ulwar to Siliserh	Ulwar	Siliserh	8½	...	...
	Do. Akburpur	.....	Akburpur	6½	...	...
	Do. Nagar	.....	Nagar	20½	...	...
	Do. Rajgarh	.....	Rajgarh	8½	16	...	
	Do. Tijara	.....	Tijara	...	32	...	
	Khirtal to Tijara	Khirtal	.....	16½	...	...
	Malakhera to Lachmungarh	Malakhera	Lachmungarh	16	9½	...		
	Khairly to Khaloowar	Khairly	Khaloowar	15½	...	...
	Ranigarh to Ferozepore	Ranigarh	Ferozepore	6	17	...		
	Ulwar-Kishongarh	Ulwar	Kishongarh	104½	74½	179		

TOWN.	Jeypore and Tonk Road . Deoli and Tonk Road .	..... .....	..... .....	10 ... 10	... 36 36	... ... 46	For metalled roads ... H460 per mile. For unmetalled Roads ... H34 per mile.	220½ 297½	77 297½
KOTAH.	Bara Road, 1st Section .	.....	.....	11½	...	...	...	...	...
	Omedgungo Road .	.....	.....	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Abelra Road .	.....	.....	3½	...	...	...	...	...
	Raj Roads .	.....	.....	12	...	...	...	...	...
	City Roads .	.....	.....	5½	...	...	...	...	...
	Durrah Road .	.....	.....	38½	...	...	...	...	...
	Bara-Bhawargarh Road .	.....	Bhawargarh .	...	69½	...	...	...	...
	Mangrolo Road .	.....	.....	...	16	...	...	...	...
	Bara and Jalrapatan Road .	.....	.....	...	47	...	...	...	...
	Badora Road .	.....	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Rungpur Road .	.....	.....	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Durrah and Kanwas Road .	.....	Kanwas .	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Rungbari Road .	.....	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Bapaor and Sangode Road .	.....	Sangode .	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Maudoor Ghat Road .	.....	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Badora and Shergarh Road .	.....	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Sangode and Kanwas Road .	.....	.....	...	13	...	...	...	...
	Tater and Barode Road .	.....	.....	...	25	...	...	...	...
	Mangrolo and Etawah Road .	.....	.....	...	19	...	...	...	...

H. F. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and
Chief Commissioner, P.W. Dept., Rajputana.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1892-93.

Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Annual cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	
IMPERIAL ROADS.							
Agra and Ahmedabad Road	14th mile	30th mile	...	...	...	...
Kishengarh Section	Ajmere	Towards Jeypore	17	...	17	77	
Ajmere 1st Section	Ajmere	End of 13th mile, Kishengarh boundary.	13	...	13	226	
Ajmere 2nd Section	Ajmere	Mangliwas	16	...	16	206	
Ajmere 3rd Section	Mangliwas	Beawar, 34th mile	18	...	18	209	
Burr Pass Section	Beawar, 34th mile	Marwar Frontier	10½	...	10½	267	
Nusserabad Link Road	Ajmere, 2nd mile	Nusserabad Cantonment boundary.	11	...	11	353	
Mangliwas Link	Nusserabad boundary.	Mangliwas	13	...	13	118	
Deoli Link Road	Nusserabad Cantonment	Deoli Cantonment	57	...	57	145	
Ajmere Section, Mhow and Nusserabad Road	Nusserabad	Khari river near Burl village	28½	...	28½	54	
Imperial roads within Cantonment boundary, Nusserabad	.....	.....	6½	...	6½	261	
Roads in Civil Line at Deoli	.....	.....	2	...	2	169	
Meywar Road, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sections.	Burl	Nimbahera	39½	81	120½	1,179	
Deesa and Eripura Roads	Deesa, Anadra, Eripura	Eripura, Omedgunj, Dulwana	6	95	101	801	
Deesa Cantonment Road	.....	.....	9½	13	10½	1,416	
Abu Cart Road	Abu	Abu Road Station	4	5½	17	5,689	
Abu Ghat Road	Do.	Omedgunj	...	4½	16	3,250	
	Do.	Oria	...	1	1	...	
	Abu Gate	Junction of Oria Road	...	5	1	...	
	Club Gate	In Station	...	1	1	...	
Dilwara Road at Abu	.....	Dilwara Temple	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT FUND ROADS.							
Pushkar Road	Ajmere Municipal Boundary	Pushkar	6	...	6	571	
Mangliwas-Pisangan Road	Mangliwas	Pisangan	...	12	12	22	

Ajmere and Sringar Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	92
Ajmere and Ararka Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	...
Harmara and Tilonia Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	...
Nussarabad-Sringar Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	42
Nussarabad-Ramsar Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	...
Bandanwar-Masuda Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	12½	...
Do. Kekri Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	...
Beawar-Taragarh Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	11
Do. Masuda Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	11
Do. Sheopura Ghat Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	11
Do. Chitor Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	11
Do. Bulad Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	11
Do. Kotra Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	11
Taragarh-Jussakhera Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	...
Jussakhera and Todghur Road <i>via</i> Barakhani	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	...
Jussakhera-Bhim Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	14
Bhim-Bara Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	...
Bara-Todghur Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	...
Todghur-Dawair Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	...
Surghat Road	.	.	.	.	.	.	9½	11
Sixth mile Beawar and Todghur Road.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9½	...
Ajmere Municipal boundary	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	122
Ajmere City wall	.	.	.	.	.	.	13½	26½
Ajmere Municipal Suburban Roads	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	122

H. F. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and
Chief Commissioner, P. W. Dept., Rajputana.

PART III.

CONTENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Meywar Residency Administration Report and enclosures. | (7) Kotah Agency Administration Report and enclosures. |
| (2) Western Rajputana States Residency Administration Report and enclosures. | (8) Jhallowar Agency Administration Report and enclosure. |
| (3) Jeypore Residency Administration Report and enclosures. | (9) Bikanir Agency Administration Report and enclosures. |
| (4) Eastern States Agency Administration Report and enclosures. | (10) Resolution by the Agent to the Governor General on the Mayo College Administration Report. |
| (5) Harowti and Tonk Agency Administration Report and enclosures. | (11) Mayo College Administration Report and enclosures. |
| (6) Ulwar Agency Administration Report and enclosures. | (12) Postal Administration Report and enclosures. |

(1)

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 130 P., dated Oodeypore, the 22nd April 1893.

From—COLONEL S. B. MILES, Resident, Meywar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1892-93, together with the reports of officers in local political charge of States.

I held charge of the Residency throughout the year.

The notable events of the year were—

I.—His Highness the Maharana, for the first time since his accession to the *gadi* of Meywar, left his territory to pay a visit to the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

II.—The marriage of His Highness' eldest daughter with the Maharao of Kotah was celebrated at Oodeypore on the 21st November 1892.

III.—Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., the Agent to the Governor General, visited Oodeypore on the occasion of the wedding.

IV.—His Highness the Maharana has at last agreed to construct the line of railway from Chitorgarh to Oodeypore, and the plans and estimate, prepared by Mr. Campbell Thomson, have been submitted for the examination and approval of the Government of India.

V.—Rao Bahadur Rao Takht Sing of Bedla died on the 11th June 1892, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Karan Sing, who has been made a member of the Mahandraj Sabha in the place of his father.

SEASON AND CROPS.

After the bad season of 1891, there was considerable anxiety during the hot weather of 1892 regarding the approaching season. The outturn of the previous harvest had been much below average, but prices had been controlled by the railways, and though there was some scarcity, there was no necessity for organised relief. A lakh of rupees was specially sanctioned to provide work where necessary, and the hakims of districts expended some thirty thousand rupees from funds at their disposal. The need for charitable assistance was almost confined to the migration across Meywar of persons seeking shelter in Malwa. Some cultivators left Meywar, but most have since returned. The hakims were empowered to postpone collection of the second instalment so far as they thought it necessary. The difficulty for fodder continued.

In June the rainfall was scanty, and over Western Meywar may be said not to have begun till the middle of July, and sowings were retarded. Eastern Meywar fared better, but the rain fell in heavy showers and irregularly. In July good rain became general, and up to the end of the season abundant rain continued. There has also been more than the average during the cold weather. The result is one of the finest agricultural seasons on record. Notwithstanding some injury to the *kharif* in places from excess of moisture, and to the *rabi* from frost, rain, or hail, affecting wheat considerably and opium slightly, the outturn of both harvests has been in excess of the average. Grass has been luxuriant and plentiful, and cattle are in good condition and likely to keep so. Over East Meywar, the total fall recorded varied from 30 to 48 inches, the highest figure being obtained at Chitor. Over West and South Meywar, the fall varied from 21 to 37 inches. The price of cotton has been higher than usual, but from October last, *makki* and *jowar* have been plentiful, and prices of food-grains are now low, though not so low as they would have been but for the previous depletion of stocks.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Residency Surgeon reports as follows :

Cholera occurred in Oodeypore city and throughout the district ; it was apparently imported from Ajmere and Central India. The first seizure took place at Oodeypore on 17th June and the last on 11th September 1892. The disease extended to Oodeypore from the neighbouring villages, and there were 283 deaths out of 387 seizures reported, but the number of the latter is understated ; altogether, including the whole Meywar State, there were 1,774 seizures and 672 deaths reported. As there was free communication between the city and the infested villages, there was no possibility of the disease being kept out ; every precaution was, however, taken, both sanitary and medical, to localise the disease as much as possible. The scarcity of food has been given as the principal cause of the spread of the epidemic through the State owing to deficient rainfall. For three seasons food was both dear and of inferior quality.

DISPENSARIES.

With the exception of Nathdwara Dispensary, which is entirely supported by the Maharaj Gosain, the attendance at the various dispensaries shows a good result.

JAIL.

Some additions and alterations have been made in the Jail buildings to the advantage of the prisoners, and thus the complaint regarding over crowding has to a great extent been removed.

There were 27 deaths during the year. The rate per thousand of deaths from all causes, according to the daily average number of sick, was 22.30.

The daily average number of prisoners was 549.65.

The sanitary condition of the Jail is fairly good.

ADMINISTRATION.

The general decay of authority in this State and the evils consequent thereon, due to the weakness of the present *regimé*, have been reported on.

A commission under the presidency of Mr. A. Wingate, Revenue and Settlement Commissioner, was appointed by the Meywar Durbar to enquire into extensive defalcations that had taken place in the Durbar Treasury and other departments, and in which certain officials were concerned. Great

laxity was revealed, and the result was that the main offender, Pundit Brijnath, the Minister of Customs, was dismissed from State employ and several of the officials punished. The city firm of the Residency Treasurers, Messrs. Jowahir Mul and Chog Mul, was found to be connected with these transactions and to be indebted to the Durbar but their case is still pending.

I regret being still unable to report improvement in the administration of justice. The Fouzdari Hakim, Raj Narain, died in December last, and has been replaced temporarily by a clerk, who is inexperienced and illiterate. With the criminal justice administered by this man, and the civil court in the hands of an official dismissed once before for corruption, much cannot be expected.

CRIME.

No fresh case of mail robbery took place during the year. In the Binjari case, noticed last year, the criminals have not yet been traced. Four Bhils of the village of Sisode in Dungarpore were arrested on suspicion, but they were released owing to there being no sufficient evidence to warrant their conviction.

During the months of July and September, two serious cases of affray over boundary disputes took place between the jaghirdars of Bhainsrorgarh and Dhangarmow and Tal and Lussani. The result of these unfortunate occurrences was the loss of two lives and the wounding of seventeen persons. The first case was investigated by the Mahendraj Sabha, but owing to the influence possessed by the aggressive and more powerful party, the case remained unsettled. In the second case also nothing has been done.

Forty-nine dacoities and one case of poisoning are said to have been locally committed during the year. The criminals in some instances have been apprehended and punished and some are under trial. No cases of *sati* or witch swinging have been brought to notice.

The Durbar has at last been induced to take notice of a murder case that occurred in Oodeypore seven months ago. The victim had been tied up for two days and beaten to death, but the case was hushed up, as the offender was a Palace official and the son of the Court Chamberlain.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

The financial condition of the Meywar State is represented to be satisfactory. In the Sambat year 1948, which ended on the 24th July 1892, the total income of the State was R25,63,468 Imperial; while the expenditure is said to have amounted to R24,78,586.

SALT.

Complaints regarding the illicit manufacture of *khari* salt in small quantities by the poorer classes of people continue to be received, owing to there being no preventive establishment maintained by the Durbar.

I have repeatedly impressed upon the Durbar the necessity of fulfilling the obligations imposed upon them by the Salt Agreement, and an Inspector has now been appointed, on probation, for the supervision of the *khari* salt tracts in Meywar, and to meet the official deputed by the Salt Commissioner to visit the State.

OPIUM.

During the year under report, 4,012 chests of opium were weighed at the Chitorgarh scale; of these 3,843 were exported to China and the rest to

British India. The amount of duty realised by the British Government was Rs23,71,950 as compared with Rs19,69,650 last year.

The mahajan concerned in the opium smuggling case, noticed in paragraph 18 of last year's report, was tried, convicted, and sentenced by the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rs300 or in default to undergo further imprisonment for two months.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

During the year under report, Mr. B. Egerton continued the settlement of internal boundary disputes in Meywar, excepting for a period of three months during which his services were lent to the Ulwar State.

He has, however, succeeded in settling 76 cases involving about 90 miles of internal boundaries. Of these 19 were settled by mutual agreement, 52 by arbitration and five by himself. Eight cases previously settled were also redemarcated.

Owing to the copious rainfall and consequent sowing of outlying land, a number of new disputes arose during the year. The total number of cases still requiring settlement is reported to be 664, *i.e.*, one less than those pending at the end of last year.

REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

In the Jehazpur Zillah the settlement previously prepared was introduced. The Rajnagar Pergunnah was assessed by Mr. Wingate, and the settlement also introduced. The Choti Sadri Zillah was also assessed by Mr. Wingate, and the settlement will be introduced this season. This completes the settlement of the plain country.

In revenue work, the settlement papers and zillah accounts are now well prepared though there is undue delay in submission. Records are arranged and neatly kept. Registers of work done and in arrears have been introduced, and several hakims having submitted annual reports for the first time last year, Mr. Wingate was in hopes this year of being able to compile the first annual report for Meywar, but there lacks the necessary encouragement. With the demand for increased accuracy in cotton, wheat, opium, and other statistics, an annual crop inspection is becoming a want which it is desirable to satisfy.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1893 on public works was Rs2,17,809. The Connaught Bund has been completed and water to a depth of 27 feet was admitted in it during last rains.

The only important work now in progress is the construction of the Lansdowne Hospital at the capital. No new works were taken in hand during the year, owing to the disinclination of the Durbar to retain the services of a European Engineer in the State, but it is satisfactory to note that the Durbar has since changed this opinion, and has agreed to retain the services of Mr. C. Thomson for a further period of two years. There are several places in the State where suitable sites can be found for large irrigation works. A detailed survey and estimate for a large tank at Karera have been prepared by Mr. Thomson, who estimates the cost at about two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees and a clear profit of more than 9 per cent. after paying all working expenses.

EDUCATION.

At the close of the year there were four schools at the capital and 23 in the district with an attendance of 679 scholars at the former and 1,606 at the latter. Three new schools were opened at Untala, Mawki, and Railmugra, and the one at Saharan was closed.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to R18,685-8-9 and the cost of educating a boy at the capital was R16-3-9, while in the district schools it amounted to only R4-4-3. Two students of the Maharana's High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and five passed the Middle Class Examination of the same University.

COURT OF VAKILS.

The usual statements of the working of this court are appended. Nine cases were instituted during the year, making, with two remaining over from last year, a total of eleven. Of these ten were disposed of, leaving one for adjudication during the present year.

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

A period of 43 days was spent in camp, and Dariawad, Pertabgarh, Banswara, Kushalgarh, and Dungarpore were visited by me. At Dariawad 156 border cases between Meywar, Pertabgarh, and Dungarpore were disposed of.

HILLY TRACTS.

There is nothing of importance to note with regard to this district, excepting that cholera in an epidemic form was prevalent and in Dungarpore alone 2,217 cases are said to have proved fatal. A dispensary has been temporarily opened by the Maharawal. No cases of violent crime have been reported during the year.

I visited Dungarpore on my way back to Oodeypore. No Kamdar has yet been appointed, and the work is carried on by irresponsible persons. The Maharawal has adopted to some extent the policy followed by the Maharawal of Banswara in his relations with the jaghirdars. A succession fee has been for the first time, I believe, demanded from the Rao of Gurhi in Banswara, who also holds a small jaghir in Dungarpore.

PERTABGARH.

I arrived at Deolia, the old capital of Pertabgarh, on the 16th December, and after remaining there the next day proceeded to Pertabgarh on the 18th.

I was much gratified by observing the interest and energy displayed by His Highness the Maharawal and his new Kamdar, Pandia Mohun Lal, in the administration of the State. Reforms in several branches have been introduced, and part of the old debt to the extent of R70,643 has been paid off.

BANSWARA.

From Pertabgarh I proceeded to Banswara in company with Mr. J. H. Impey, the Assistant Political Agent, and halted there three days. The administration of the State is in the same condition as before, and the embarrassments appear to be increasing. A detailed report showing the result of my interviews with the Maharawal has lately been submitted.

KUSHALGARH.

I also visited Kushalgarh which is the smallest and perhaps the best governed of the Chiefships within the charge of this Residency. The Rao appears to do his best to improve the condition of his people.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1892-93.

RESIDENCY.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1892.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending on 31st March 1893.	Total amount of decree awarded.	APPEALS TO UPPER COURT.						REMARKS.	
							Pending on 1st April 1892.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.		Remaining.
Meywar	2	9	11	10	1	1,053	3	2	5	3	..	..	2	

OODEYPORE,
The 22nd April 1893. }

S. B. MILES, Col.,
Resident, Meywar.

TABLE II.

Statement showing the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1892-93.

OFFENCES.	Number.
Dacoity—	
With murder	1
Without wounding	2
Highway robbery—	
With wounding	1
Without wounding	1
Theft	2
Cattle-lifting	1
Miscellaneous	2
TOTAL	10

the y.

European OODEYPORE,
has since April 1893. }

S. B. MILES, Col.,
Resident, Meywar.

Mr. C. Tho
the State
detailed su
Mr. Thoms
and a clear

ENCLOSURE A.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY, HILLY TRACTS,
MEYWAR, FOR 1891-92.No. 154G., dated Camp *via* Kherwara, the 6th April 1893.

From—Col. A. R. T. McRAE, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,

To—The Resident at Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this superintendency for the year ending 1892-93.

HEALTH.

A statement by Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor-White, officiating in medical charge, Meywar Bhil Corps and Charitable Dispensary at Kherwara, containing meteorological observations, dispensary returns, and statistics on the health of the regiment and station is appended, marked A.

DUNGARPORE.

DISEASES.

There was an epidemic of cholera in a severe form during the months of June, July, and August and another outbreak in February, casualties amounting to 2,217 souls. Fever was prevalent throughout the cold weather.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall though late has been good and plentiful. The prospects of *kharif* and *rabi* harvests were reckoned at 14 and 12 annas, respectively, in a rupee. The former has been slightly damaged by some late rain and the latter by blight and frost.

The prices-current both of Kherwara and Dungarpore are as follows:—

	Dungarpore.	Kherwara.
Wheat	13 seers.	13 seers 12 ch.
Barley	20 „	21 „ 4 „
Gram	18 „ 8 ch.	21 „ 4 „
Rice	11 „ 8 „	8 „ 12 „
Indian corn	20 „	21 „ 14 „
Ghee	1 seer 5 ch.	1 seer 5 „

FINANCES.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of Dungarpore for the Sambat year 1948 is attached, marked B.

BANESAR FAIR.

Of this fair the usual statement is attached and marked C.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Maharawal has undertaken the construction of building a dispensary and jail, the work of which is in progress.

COURTS.

There were about 713 criminal cases and 429 civil suits for which 353 and 110, respectively, were decided.

CRIME.

There were no cases of infanticide, mail robbery, or wife murder reported during the year.

MAHOOA.

Prospects of this harvest, owing to recent cloudy weather and late rain, is reported only fair.

The dispute between the Rao of Ramgarh and Datana and His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpore regarding jurisdiction of Ramgarh and Datana has now been submitted to the Resident in Meywar, for submission to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, for final orders.

The question regarding the succession fee claimed by the Dungarpore Durbar from the present Rao of Gurhi is still under enquiry.

BORDER COURTS.

The following cases were settled between the periods of 23rd December 1892 and 7th February 1893 :—

	Cases.
Dungarpore <i>versus</i> Meywar	99
Meywar <i>versus</i> Dungarpore	83
Dungarpore <i>versus</i> Salumbur	16
Salumbur <i>versus</i> Dungarpore	3
Dungarpore <i>versus</i> Dhariawad	52
Dhariawad <i>versus</i> Dungarpore	30
TOTAL	283

DUNGARPORE KHARI SALT.

The question of suppression of *khari* salt works in Dungarpore and compensation for the same is still under the consideration of Government of India.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

The final results of boundary cases mentioned in the sixth paragraph of this Office Administration Report for 1891-92 have not yet been known.

Lamboo Dungarpore-Lunavada and Kundal
Meywar-Idar Borders.

TOUR.

I spent 42 days in the district during which I visited the Kherwara-Kotra Road, Dungarpore, and Oodeypore.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the regiment was taken on the 10th March last by Colonel E. Cunningham, Commanding Nusseerabad Brigade, who expressed himself highly pleased with the condition of the corps.

KOTRA-KHERWARA ROAD.

From want of funds this road is getting into disrepair.

BHUMAT.

A petty boundary case pending between the Thakur of Thana and the Rao of Para Meywar was settled by *panchayet*.

There is nothing particular to record with regard to the Bhumia Chiefs of this superintendency, with the exception that cholera was present in an epidemic form during last summer and there was fever throughout the cold weather.

KOTRA.

Second Assistant's report regarding the district of Kotra is attached.

STATEMENT A.

Meteorological Observations.

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days' rainfall.
1892-93	85°	Mean 92.5 April 1892	Mean 62.5 February 1893.	15°.5	35°	37.17	67

Highest temperature noted on the 16th April 1892	.	.	.	Degrees.
Lowest temperature noted on the 6th February 1893	.	.	.	110
Mean of Barometer for the year 1892 and 1893	.	.	.	4.4

KHERWARA DISPENSARY.

Total attendance during the year	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,718
Out-door patients	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,676
In-door patients	.	.	.	.	.	.	42

Principal causes of Sickness.

Year.	Fevers.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Diseases of digestive system.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Cholera.
1892-93	1,701	657	348	664	537	608	149

Health of the regiment, good.

Principal causes of Sickness.

Year.	Ague.	Guinea-worm.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Injuries.	Ulcers.	Cholera.
1892-93	133	24	9	9	14	11	5

KHERWARA,
Dated 1st April 1893.

A. R. T. McRAE, Colonel,
Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Dungarpore State for the Sambat year 1948, i.e., A. D. from July 1891 to 30th June 1892.

RECEIPTS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Land revenue for Sambat 1948	87,695	9	0			
Revenue of land allotted to the Durbar servants	12,815	0	0			
Value of revenue paid in kind	1,414	4	6			
Miscellaneous	66,805	8	9			
Customs	14,613	9	6			
Sukri or tax levied by Durbar officials employed in collecting rent	3,545	12	0			
Abkari	4,760	14	0			
				1,91,650	9	0

DISBURSEMENTS.

Kothar khurch or personal expenses of the Maharawal	36,514	10	9
Household expenses	1,918	12	3
Miscellaneous	35,626	1	9

STATE EXPENDITURE.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Contingent expenses	29,704	3	3			
Tribute to British Government	18,997	0	0			
Pay of troops	77,871	12	9			
				2,00,632	8	9

DEBT.

Balance of last year	27,345
Paid during the year	10,320

Balance due	17,025	0	0
Current year's excess expenditure	8,981	15	0

Balance due by the State	26,006	15	0
------------------------------------	--------	----	---

ADJUSTMENT.

	R	a.	
Last year's balance	3,007	1	
Income of Sambat 1948	87,695	9	90,702 10 0
Recovered during the year			78,094 10 0
Remission			5,890 2 0
To be recovered in the next year			6,717 14 0

A. R. T. McRAE, Col.,
Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Banesar Fair in
Sambat year 1948 A. D. 1893.

Number of Shops,—526

	R
From Bombay	97,950
„ Pertabgorh	41,800
„ Guzerat	15,400
„ Rutlam	1,900
„ Jawad	36,300
Miscellaneous	3,900
TOTAL	1,97,250

Value of—

Drugs	8,455
Copper and brass utensils	9,210
Jewels of gold and silver	700
Provisions	1,550
Sweatmeats	400
Earthen pots	210
Ironmongery	550
Cotton	1,680
Brass anklets	890
Tobacco	32,450
Cocoanuts	5,700
Leather	650
Miscellaneous	19,510

TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS 2,79,205

Abstract.

Goods sold	2,56,945
„ remaining	22,260
TOTAL	2,79,205

A. R. T. McRAE, Col.,
Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

ENCLOSURE B.

REPORT ON THE KOTRA DISTRICT.

No. 83 G., dated Camp *via* Kotra, 1st April 1893.

From—MAJOR E. D. F. BIGNELL, 2nd Asstt. Resident, Meywar,

To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1892-93.

The meteorological observations are as follows :—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Number of days in which rain fell.	Total rainfall.
78.04	May.	February.	18.29	33	99	56.22

The health of the district has been satisfactory on the whole, but an outbreak of cholera took place in Kotra Cantonment during August. Number of cases 41; number of deaths 13.

A noted dacoit named Kalia Rewari has been giving a good deal of trouble. Arrangements have been made with a view to his capture.

The Umria Estate is steadily paying off its debts.

I spent 80 days on tour, during which I visited the Bhumats of Panary and Jura, and made myself thoroughly acquainted with the mountainous portion of my charge called the Wagra.

ENCLOSURE C.

REPORT IN PERTABGARH, BANSWARA, AND KUSHALGARH.

No. 140, dated Neemuch, 12th April 1893.

From—LIEUT. L. IMPEY, Asstt. Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh,

To—The Resident, Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Administration of the States of Banswara, Pertabgarh, and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh for the year 1892-93.

I have held charge of this office throughout the year, and have, in addition to my other duties, officiated as Superintendent of Operations for the control of Moghias.

BORDER COURTS.

In November 1892 I met the Political Agent, Western Malwa, at Banjna in Rutlam for the settlement of cases between the States in our respective charges. One hundred cases were disposed of, Rs 689 being awarded in decrees.

A Border Court was held at Dhariawad in December 1892, for the disposal of cases between the States of Meywar, Pertabgarh, and Banswara. There have been numerous complaints regarding the raids made by Meywar Bhils along this frontier, and it would be of distinct service to the peace of the border if some simple rules for the mutual extradition of criminals could be arranged between the Meywar and Pertabgarh States. At the Dhariawad Border Court 156 cases were settled and the following amounts awarded :—

		R	a.
Against	Meywar	1,169	2
	Banswara	131	0

BOUNDARY CASES.

Mr. Berkeley, the Boundary Settlement Officer, Western Malwa, has settled eight boundary disputes between Pertabgarh and Piploda, one case between Banswara and Rutlam, and one between Pertabgarh and Gwalior during the cold weather.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall this year has been unusually heavy. In Banswara as much as 59 inches were registered and in Pertabgarh the total fall recorded is 43 inches.

CROPS.

The *kharif* harvest was somewhat injured by the late rains, and in Pertabgarh considerable damage was done to the winter crops by heavy showers falling when the grain was nearly ripe.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There was a severe outbreak of cholera in Pertabgarh during the hot weather months, and out of 556 cases, 360 deaths occurred. In Banswara during July and August 39 people died from the same disease. In other respects the general health has been good. The Pertabgarh Durbar have sanctioned the construction of a new hospital, which it is expected will be ready for use next cold weather.

TOUR.

The Resident, Meywar, visited Pertabgarh, Banswara, and Kushalgarh during December 1892. Out of 211 days spent on tour this year, I passed 93 days in camp in these districts.

PERTABGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

At the *Dewali* festival Pundia Mohan Lal, formerly in Meywar employ was appointed Kamdar by the Maharawal. Efforts are being made by the Maharawal and his new Kamdar to improve the administration by the introduction of several necessary reforms. Arrangements have been made with creditors to liquidate, by annual instalments, the State debts contracted under the old *regimé*. A revision of the revenue settlement is under consideration. Steps have been taken to prevent jaghirdars and private persons from engaging *vilayatis*, and the numbers of foreign mercenaries in State employ have been largely reduced during the year.

FINANCE.

The income derived from all sources amounts to R3,07,151-1-6 and the expenditure to R3,53,383-0-9. Payments to the extent of R70,643-0-6 have been made in liquidation of debt; R53,782-8-6 have been realised from custom duties.

JUDICIAL.

Of criminal cases 356 were disposed of during the year, leaving 182 pending at the end of March. The number of civil suits that appeared on the files was 483, of these 230 have been decided.

JAIL.

The jail contains 36 prisoners.

EDUCATION.

The school of Pertabgarh is well managed, and is attended by 176 boys.

One case of infanticide has been reported which is still under enquiry. No cases of witch-swinging or mail robbery occurred during the past year.

BANSWARA.

ADMINISTRATION.

No Kamdar has been formally appointed. The two officials who carried on the work have been dismissed, and the duties are now performed by Mehta Lal Singh, who for the past 15 years has been in the State employ. The administration is conducted on the old lines, and no reforms worth noting have been adopted during the year. The Estates of Khandu and Gurhi are still under management.

FINANCES.

The receipts from all sources are stated to be R2,22,615 and the expenditure is given at R1,95,867. I am informed that R26,747 were paid in liquidation of State debt, and that the income derived from taxes levied on exports and imports amounted to R35,602.

JUDICIAL.

Out of 807 criminal cases instituted during the year, 123 have been decided, and of those pending from last year 315 have been disposed of. There are thus 755 cases in which a decision has not yet been given.

On the civil side 236 suits were filed, of which 168 have been settled, 43 pending from last year have also been disposed of.

JAIL.

There are 34 prisoners in the jail which has been lately enlarged.

EDUCATION.

The Banswara State School is attended by 112 boys. The instruction the pupils receive is almost entirely confined to the lower branches of arithmetic and reading and writing Hindi.

No cases of witch-swinging, mail robbery, or infanticide were reported during the year under review.

KUSHALGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

The estate is well managed, and the administration seems peculiar with all classes. The Chief has lately appointed Damodar Rao, a relation of the Jhabua Dewan, to the post of Kamdar. There is no hospital at Kushalgarh, but the Rao has entertained a pensioned apothecary who attends to the sick of the town.

FINANCE.

The receipts amounted to R60,658 and the expenditure to R60,460. From custom duties R6,042 were realised.

JAIL.

There are seven prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

The school affords education to 70 boys.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1 P., dated Abu, the 1st May 1893.

From—LIEUT.-COL. H. B. ABBOTT, Resident, Western Rajputana States,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Western Rajputana States for the year 1892-93 during which time I have been in charge.

MARWAR.

SEASON.

Speaking generally so favourable a season has not been seen for many years, the yield of both harvests has been unusually good, and the grass supply very abundant, but these blessings have been somewhat counterbalanced by a severe visitation of cholera, followed by fever of a bad type, which interfered with harvest operations.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Relief works were stopped on the 1st October 1892, and gratuitous relief a month previously. A separate report on this subject has been submitted.

ADMINISTRATION.

Two councillors, Dewan Mehta Bijey Singh and Kalla Chatarbhuji, died during the year, the former was an official of very long standing, and the latter one whose loss is felt by the Durbar.

Mehta Sardar Singh has succeeded his late father as a councillor.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue, including loans for railway extension, is shown as Rs45,79,682 and the expenditure as Rs49,48,455.

It is explained that if a sum of Rs5,65,169 expended on the Makrana extension of the Marwar Railway be deducted from the expenditure, it will stand at Rs43,83,286 only, thus giving a surplus of income over expenditure of Rs1,96,396.

COURTS.

There has been no falling off in the working of the courts, the sardars' court and the jaghir courts have maintained the reputation they had earned under Rai Bahadur Hurdial Singh, while the judicial business of the Council has (as before) benefited by the guidance of its Secretary, Pandit Sukhdeo Parshad.

SETTLEMENT AND SUPPRESSION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The number of the members of the criminal tribes appear to have diminished by over 5,000. This is no doubt due to emigrants, who have not yet returned; the providing of land together with leases continues though slowly. Arrangements for the better supervision of these tribes in times of scarcity have been made.

CRIME.

Dacoity and highway robbery show a marked decrease, *i.e.*, from 29 and 114 to 17 and 89, the improvement is particularly noticeable in the Godwar Pergunnah.

The Government mail was robbed in December 1892, some 18 miles north-west of Jodhpur.

The number of unsentenced convicts on security has increased from 155 to 192; the system continues to work well.

POLICE.

I am not confident that their numbers are fully maintained, and the decrease in crime may therefore be due more to the favourable season and good fortune than to the presence of the police.

JAIL.

The new jail has not been occupied yet. Some requisite alterations and additions to the building are now receiving attention.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

The boundary settlement is practically finished; great progress has been made with the external boundaries; that with Bikanir was demarcated by Mr. Bayley, Political Agent, and Lieutenant-Colonel Loch, and that with Kishengarh by Lieutenant-Colonel Loch and Babu Syam Sunder Lal, B.A.

LAND REVENUE.

The very favourable nature of the season is apparent from the great increase in the collections, namely, more than three lakhs above the average.

The regular assessment stands over for the present, partly on account of the serious illness of Pandit Badawa Ram, who has gone on long leave.

FOREST.

The check referred to in the progress of conservancy in last year's report still exists, as the Raipur hills have not yet been obtained. There has been a change in Forest Officers, Lala Dowlat Ram, who had served very well, having been recalled to the Punjab, and it must be some little time before his successor, Lala Gokal Das (also from the Punjab), can fully supply his place.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The extension from Merta Road to Kuchawan Road of the Rajputana-Malwa line has been completed and opened for traffic, giving direct communication with Jeypore. The enormous value of the railway under the able management of Mr. Home during the last scarcity has been referred to in the Famine Report. It has paid during the year 8.58 per cent.

A canal to and *talao* at Daijar were completed, steady progress is being made with the embankment of the large Jaswant Sagar Lake at Pichiak, and work has begun on the foundations for the Chopasni *talao*, which is intended for the water-supply of Jodhpur.

CUSTOMS.

The receipts fell off by a one-and-a-quarter lakhs owing to emigration and the other results of the last scarcity, but these effects are passing off.

The import duty on opium has just been still further raised from R150 to R200 per maund, and the transit duty on opium bound for Bikanir and Shekhawati, has been abolished. An *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on the import of furniture, glassware, cutlery, and ironmongery has taken the place of the former duty by weight.

ABKARI.

The income has fallen a little, and the number of shops has slightly decreased.

SALT.

The Government Salt works at Phalodi were closed on the 1st December 1892, but the Durbar will continue to receive salt from there from the existing stocks, which are expected to suffice for some ten years. The question of compensation to the kharwals thrown out of employ is under consideration. No cases of smuggling have been reported.

POST OFFICE.

The tendency to undervalue the existing postal arrangements, referred to in last year's report, appears to have past away.

MALANI.

The Durbar has reason to be satisfied with its civil administration of this district, under the superintendency of Rai Bahadur Hurdial Singh, who succeeds in disposing of business expeditiously and without friction.

Cases of murder, highway robbery, and dacoity have been more than usual to which the Hakim's special attention has been drawn. The increase is partly due to famine.

The prevalence of fever has interfered with the Munsif's work in proprietary and boundary cases.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

Major Stuart-Beatson has been the Inspecting Officer during the year. The state of efficiency of this dashing corps has very recently come under the notice of His Excellency the late Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts.

SIROHI.

Mr. Milap Chand, the Dewan, resigned, and was succeeded by Singi Jowahir Chand, formerly Residency Vakil, an old official who possesses the confidence of His Highness the Maharao, and is anxious to serve His Highness well.

The rains in Sirohi were also very favourable, but the otherwise good *rabi* harvest has in part been damaged by blight owing to the cloudy weather of the early spring.

The revenue and expenditure for 1891-92 were—

	R
Revenue	2,81,071
Expenditure	2,40,872

The revenue suffered from the bad year.

Cases of dacoity and highway robbery have not lessened, though the amount of property lost is much less in value.

The new jail is now occupied.

General sickness (fever) has interfered with the progress of internal boundary settlement, which His Highness is anxious to proceed with. There is still some unrest on the Sirohi-Danta frontier.

The progress in Abu forest conservancy has been generally favourably reported on by the Ajmere Assistant Conservator, and the further measures recommended have in part been introduced, and the others are under consideration.

JAISALMIR.

This State shared in the general good rainfall, and but for the misfortune of visitation from locusts, late in 1892, which did considerable damage to the crops, would have secured a bumper harvest.

The ordinary income and expenditure for 1891-92 (1st November to 31st October is the revenue year), was—

	R
Income	1,30,800
Expenditure	1,23,900

The sum borrowed from the Jubbulpore Seths has been applied to the payment of creditors. Owing to more favourable terms arrived at with creditors, the recovery of outstanding claims by the State savings and successful financing, the Dewan will shortly be in the position to pay back 61,500 Jaisalmir rupees as the first instalment in liquidation of the loan instead of 16,350 Jaisalmir rupees as was expected.

The restoration of the "Kharins" engages the Dewan's earnest attention, and he has already improved two of the most important, but until the services of some capable Engineer are obtained, no great progress can be made.

Dewan Jagjiwan has proved himself to be possessed of sagacity, patience, and firmness. Every department of the administration receives his close attention, and the State bids fair to prosper under his rule.

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION.

The Thakur of Pokaran in Marwar has set an example to the other jaghirdars in the well-equipped dispensary he has recently established. Vaccination is spreading in Jaisalmir. What with severe visitations of cholera and fever, following on the scarcity, the year has been a busy one for Surgeon-Major Adams, who has been most active and unremitting in his attention to his numerous duties.

TOUR.

I was 86 days on tour, during which time I visited twelve pergunnahs and the Malani district of Marwar, and marched to the capitals and through the districts of Jaisalmir and Sirohi. Abu was visited on three occasions, where I was altogether 139 days.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

The Maharana of Oodeypore, the Maharao of Kotah, the Maharaja of Kolapore, and His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Esté visited Jodhpur during the year in the order named.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur paid a visit to Bikanir also a visit of condolence to Ulwar.

His Highness' brother, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, died during the year.

A second son was borne to His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi in November 1892.

The Agent to the Governor General visited both Jodhpur and Jaisalmir.

Lieutenant-Colonel Loch, who has been connected with boundary and land revenue settlement, the customs, and (until recently) the forest departments of Marwar for many years, is about to proceed on long furlough. The great advance made and success attained in all has in no small degree been due to the valuable nature of Lieutenant-Colonel Loch's services to the Durbar.

has

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1893.

PERIOD.	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of cattle.	TOTAL.
Quarter ending—																					
30th June 1892	15	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	8	43
30th September 1892	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	10
31st December 1892	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	19
31st March 1893 . . . .	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	5	23
TOTAL	18	...	...	14	...	...	16	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	19	...	17	100

Statement showing the working of the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1893.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees and fines.	APPEALS TO HIGH COURT.					
							Remaining at the close of last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
Western Rajputana States Residency	26	88	114	100	14	R a. p. 3,672 8 0	...	5	5	1	1	3

Statement of Crimes in Malani.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	REMARKS.
Dacoity	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Highway robbery	6	4	4	4	2	5	8	6 persons convicted.
Murder	5	2	1	1	4	1	2	1 person convicted.
Cattle theft	70	79	100	111	120	131	80	20 persons convicted.
Other theft	61	40	63	74	61	54	41	14 persons convicted.
TOTAL	147	125	168	190	187	192	132	

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JEYPORE RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 57 G., dated Jeypore, the 5th April 1893.

From—COLONEL H. P. PEACOCK, Resident at Jeypore,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Jeypore Residency for the year 1892-93.

This Administrative charge comprises the States of Jeypore and Kishengarh and the petty Chiefship of Lawa.

The only interruption in the *personnel* of the Residency were the following officiating charges during the period of my deputation to the Mysore Residency, namely—

Residency Surgeon, from 6th to 31st July.

Major A. P. Thornton, 1st August to 20th October.

SEASON.

The rainfall at the capital measured 55.27 inches, more than twice the average of the past 20 years, and 11 inches above the highest fall on record. In the districts, out of 21 rainfall recording stations, the highest record was 45.11 inches and the lowest 17.75.

Taking the territory throughout, the average was 8 inches above the normal average.

The mean temperature was F.77°.9. The maximum F.130°.5 was reached 1st June and the minimum F.39°.1, 9th December.

The crops were up to the average. The *rabi*, of which there were sanguine expectations, suffered more or less by unseasonable rain and intense frost in the early part of 1893.

Food-grain prices, which since the drought and scarcity in 1886-87, were abnormally high, have improved but very little; but there is at present a tendency to a decline.

Agricultural stocks and fodder are abundant.

For detailed statement of rainfall see appendix A.

JEYPORE.

The more notable events of the year are—

(a) The visits to Jeypore of His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Prince Franz Ferdinand Archduke of Austria-Esté and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, (Lord Roberts) in March and April 1893, to whom receptions were accorded on a scale worthy of the place and occasions.

(b) The unveiling, by the Agent to the Governor General, Colonel Trevor, of a life-size portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which His Highness the Maharaja has placed in the "Albert Hall," a magnificent structure founded by the late Maharaja Ram Singh, to commemorate His Royal Highness' visit to his capital in 1876.

(c) The death of the Maharaja's infant daughter, in May 1892, and

(d) that of one of the Jeypore "Maharanis," (a sister of the Chief of Kishengarh) in March 1893.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Cholera prevailed epidemically from April to September, while the excessive monsoon rain in 1892, and the scarcity and dearness of food in the

preceding year, contributed largely to the unusual prevalence of general sickness in October and November, and the high rate of mortality throughout the territory. The number of deaths registered at the capital was 6,802 as against 4,655 in 1891.

The cholera cases aggregated 3,799 and the deaths 1,498; of these 341 attacks with 178 deaths took place at the capital, where the disease, carried by pilgrims returning from the Ganges, first made its appearance, and where it spread rapidly, notwithstanding the prompt preventive action of the local medical authorities.

RELATIONS, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The relations between the Durbar and its neighbours were all that could be desired. There are some differences of opinion between the Durbar and the Sikar and Khetri feudatories, which may perhaps form the subject of a report later on.

There has also been some trouble with the refractory Bhumias of Oodeyporewati in their attempt to resist the Durbar's legitimate demands for tribute, etc., but the matter, I think, is now in a fair way of being disposed of.

The official intercourse with the railway authorities and those of the Salt and Thagi Departments were cordial throughout.

The Resident was 65 days on tour, and accompanied the Agent to the Governor General during his tour in the territory. The people for the most part appear happy and contented, and no serious complaints were made. The country has benefited much by the good rains.

ADMINISTRATION.

There were no administrative events of any importance. A vacancy in the Council, created by the death of Thakur Pertab Singh of Diggi, was filled up by the appointment of Haji Mahomed Ali Khan, one of the Appellate Judges and for some years previously employed successfully as Nazim of Shekhawati. The selection appears to be both judicious and popular.

EDUCATION.

In the month of January last Pundit Haridass Sastri, M.A., Principal of the Maharaja's College and Director of Public Instruction, Jeypore State, died at the early age of 33 years. To the deceased's scholarly attainments and indefatigable energy are due much of the success which has marked the progress of the educational institutions of Jeypore during the past few years. His death is a loss which the State will find difficult to replace.

Excepting the elementary schools, in the attendance at which there was some falling off, the results generally were satisfactory.

According to the Durbar's figures, it would appear that of the total number of boys and girls, in the territory, of school-going age, as many as one in eleven of boys and one in 370 of girls are receiving instruction. Bearing in mind the many obstacles and obstructions with which educational progress has to contend in Native States, this is highly satisfactory.

The Agent to the Governor General distributed the prizes to the Maharaja's College during his visit to Jeypore in February last.

For detailed educational statements, see Appendices B, C, and D.

CRIME.

There were so *satīs*, infanticide, nor other heinous offences reported.

The cost of supervision was a little over 7 per cent. on the outlay.

From 1868 to 1892 the total amount spent on irrigation schemes was R37,11,202, the revenue derived therefrom being R25,67,837.

Some idea of the magnitude of the operations of this Department may be formed from the fact that during the year under report the number of plans prepared was 123, with estimates representing R13,76,000.

FINANCE.

The financial results of the year were unprecedentedly good. While the receipts were R6,46,904 in excess of the budget estimate, the expenditure was R4,99,840 below the estimate. I am not in possession of the actual or more immediate causes of these results, but careful supervision and good management, on which the Council is to be complimented, had doubtless no small share in bringing them about.

The following comparative statement of the State receipts and expenditure for the past five years may not be uninteresting :—

	Receipts. R	Expenditure. R
In 1888	61,96,090	49,34,251
„ 1889	61,90,669	48,41,429
„ 1890	65,54,850	49,84,201
„ 1891	61,91,276	54,11,510
„ 1892	61,66,559	54,89,704

These figures indicate a condition of finance creditable alike both to His Highness the Maharaja and his Councillors.

CUSTOMS.

In the customs receipts there was an appreciable falling off both in the weight of the traffic taxed and the amount realised, as compared with the figures for the preceding year (Sambat 1947)—

SAMBAT.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Weight.	Rupees.	Weight.	Rupees.	Weight.	Rupees.
1947	4,70,745	3,59,561	6,20,256	5,02,915	10,91,001	8,62,476
1948	3,92,217	3,18,541	5,08,417	3,92,218	9,00,634	7,10,759

As usual the exports exceeded the imports both in weight and value, in the ratio of 1·29 to 1 and 1·23 to 1 respectively.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

During the period under review the number of criminal cases disposed of by the Resident and District Magistrate was seven, namely—

Cheating	1
Theft	3
Assault	1
Travelling under a forged pass	1
Rape	1
TOTAL	7

Eight persons were prosecuted, of whom four were convicted, three acquitted, and one committed to the Sessions Court. Among the accused were two European British subjects, one of whom was convicted and sentenced to a fine of R10 or in default, simple imprisonment for two weeks, and the other committed to the Sessions Court, the result of which is not yet known.

There were no appeals from the Resident and District Magistrate's decisions.

INTERNATIONAL COURTS OF VAKILS.

The usual tabulated statement of work done is given in Appendix F.

The calendar is an exceptionally light one, and compares favourably with its predecessors.

Statement.

Cases from previous years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Admitted during year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25.
Cases disposed of	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26.
„ pending	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.
Persons arrested	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
„ convicted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
„ released	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
„ awaiting trial	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Nil.</i>

The punishments awarded were—

Imprisonment for—

14 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
3 „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
6 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
3 „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
2 „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Under 2 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

There were three appeals against the decisions of the Court, resulting in the confirmation of all the sentences.

The claims for compensation amounted to R3,747-8-6, of which was awarded R646-2. The fines amounted to R1,675.

JEYPORE IMPERIAL SERVICE CORPS.

The strength in ponies has increased since last year from 700 to 935.

Six hundred sets of equipment have been completed in the workshops of the corps, and complete camp equipage obtained from the Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore.

The special clothing and equipment for the field service, which was sanctioned by the Durbar, has been provided and stored in a block of buildings in the city placed at the disposal of the corps by the Durbar, and altered and adopted for the purpose.

The status of the men of the corps has been improved by increasing their pay from R5 to R5-12 per mensem, while it has been otherwise strengthened by the importation of 25 per cent. Punjabis into its ranks. These are carefully selected men, enlisted in the Rawalpindi districts, and many of them have served in the Government Transport Department. Lord Roberts was greatly pleased with his inspection of the corps, and was much struck with the completeness of all arrangements.

KISHENGARH.

NOTICEABLE EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

From a domestic point of view the year was an unfortunate one for His Highness the Maharaja, no less than three deaths having taken place in his family, namely :—

The infant daughter of his sister, the Maharani of Jeypore, in May 1892, followed, in March 1893, by the death of the mother of the aforesaid child, and His Highness' grand-mother, the former in the prime of life and the latter at the ripe age of 80 years.

In connection with these events the Maharaja paid short visits to Jeypore.

In May 1892 he visited Mount Abu for the purpose being invested by the Agent to the Governor General with the Insignia of the order of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

SEASON AND CROPS.

Similar remarks to those made in respect of the Jeypore State apply to Kishengarh. The rainfall though less than that of Jeypore, was 36·33 inches, nearly four times the quantity in the preceding year, and about 10 inches above the normal average. This helped to fill the tanks and reservoirs, and thus store a goodly supply of water against future contingencies.

As in Jeypore, the excessive monsoon rain and the drought and scarcity which characterised the seasons of the previous two years, occasioned considerable sickness and mortality during the latter part of 1892, chiefly from fevers of a malarial type, and cholera, which latter prevailed epidemically between April and September.

The *kharif* harvest was exceptionally good, and but for unseasonable rain in the early part of the season and intense winter frosts the *rabi*, which is being gathered, would have been bumper one; as it is, it is fully expected to be above an average yield.

The prices of food-grains have improved,—the present quotations being wheat 12½, barley 19½, *jowar* 26½, *bajra* 22, and grain 23 seers, per rupee, as against 12½, 17½, 17½, 15, and 18 seers, respectively, at the same time last year. Agricultural stocks are abundant as also fodder, a plentiful supply of this latter being now likely to be secured under the operations of the "Fodder Regulation," which, suggested by the recent famine distress, was introduced and made law in the month of July last.

An English translation of the "Regulation" is appended and marked G.

ADMINISTRATION.

There were no changes of any importance under this head. The proceedings of the Council, over which the Maharaja personally presides, appears to have been judicially and successfully conducted.

The relations, both external and internal, between the Durbar and its neighbours and feudatories were cordial.

There were no open manifestations of a refractory kind on the part of the Raja of Fatehgarh, although I understand his feudatory obligations to the Maharaja are not all acknowledged contentedly.

The delimitation of the whole of the Kishengarh border which marches with Marwar was carried out satisfactorily.

CRIME.

There were no cases of mail robbery, *sati*, female infanticide, nor heinous offences, and the conduct of the Moghias is favourably reported upon.

While the civil calendar was unusually heavy, representing 5,331 suits as against 3,777 in the previous year, the criminal side was lighter by nearly 20 per cent., the decrease being doubtless to a large extent due to the fact of the year being one of comparative plenty and prosperity.

FINANCE.

Financially the year was not a successful one. The expenditure, Rs. 44,745, exceeded the income by Rs. 1,05,992, whilst the difference between the budget estimates and the actuals was adversely as much as Rs. 40,000 in respect of both receipts and disbursements.

The closing balance in hand is stated to be Rs1,66,308.

It should be borne in mind, however, that these figures appertain to the Sambat year, which in Kishengarh ends in the month of July, at which period last year the famine distress and consequent relief works had scarcely terminated.

LAWA.

There is little to be said regarding this petty Chiefship, the affairs of which are in good hands, give no trouble to any one, and continue to go on quietly and prosperously.

The prominent events of the year are—

I.—The death, in the month of May 1892, of Thakur Dhirat Sing, who had ruled Lawa for 25 years.

Amongst his people he was popular and trusted.

II.—The succession to the Chiefship of Thakur Mangul Sing, the son of Thakur Sultan Singh, a lad of 19 years, who is likely to turn out well.

Until he becomes more experienced, the administration will be conducted by his father, Thakur Sultan Sing, a man in every way capable and popular with the brotherhood.

IV.—The marriage, in the month of February last, of the young Chief with the grand-daughter of the Thakur of Kuchawan.

The accounts for the complete twelve months have not yet reached me, but I have every reason to believe that the condition of the finances is satisfactory. In addition to the ordinary expenditure there was the sum of Rs3,960 sanctioned for, and expended in connection with, the late Thakur's obsequies, and a further sum of Rs5,000 spent on the present Chief's marriage.

An epidemic of cholera visited the Chiefship, the late Thakur Dhirat Sing being amongst the first of its victims. The total number of attacks and deaths from the epidemic was considerable.

The rainfall was above the average and propitious. Both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops were all that could be desired.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report it affords me pleasure to bring to notice the *entente cordiale* which has characterised the official intercourse between the Durbars and the Residency during the period under report, while to Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji, C.I.E., Chief Member of the Jeypore Council, Babu Syam Sunder Lal, Member of Council, Kishengarh, and Thakur Sultan Sing, Manager of the Lawa Chiefship, my thanks are due for the ready and cordial support they have at all times accorded to me in the transaction of public business.

Annual Report on the Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity for the year 1892.

There were no cases pending before the Jeypore Court of Vakils from 1891, and none remaining undisposed of at the close of the year under report.

During 1892 there were three cases instituted.

Of the three persons brought to trial one was a resident of Gwalior, one of Bikanir, and one of Jeypore, and of these one was arrested in Bikanir, one in Jeypore, and one surrendered himself voluntarily to the Thagi and Dacoity Department.

The trials resulted in the acquittal of one and the conviction and punishment of the remaining two, the sentences being—

14 years' imprisonment	1
3 do. ditto	1

There were no appeals to the Upper Court of Vakils against the decisions of the Court.



Appendix A

JEYPORE.

Rainfall Return for 1892.

January	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.57
February	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.10
March	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
April	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
May	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.81
June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.79
July	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.96
August	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21.83
September	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.06
October	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
November	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.02
December	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.13
TOTAL											.	55.27

JEYPORE;
The 5th April 1893. }

H. P. PEACOCK, Col.,
Resident at Jeypore.

Appendix B.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Pupils in Jeypore at the end of the year 1892.

Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand Total.	Percentage of			
			COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.			Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.			Total.		
			English.	Sanskrit.	Persian Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	High School.	Training School.	School of Art.												
14,527	5,964	Males.	1	1*	1*	5*	26	116	1	...	1	...	1	152	1	30	404	435	587	Institutions to num- ber of towns and villages.	984		
		For males .	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8			14	
		For females .	1	1	1	5	33	116	1	1	1	1	160	1	30	404	435	595	998				
		TOTAL	58	56	18	1,338	1,276	4,271	35	...	98	7,150	264	2,223	10,831	13,318	20,468	...				...	...
14,527	5,964	Females.	...	...	...	...	526	...	...	...	10	...	536	...	...	...	...	...	536	Male pupils to male population of school- going age . . 9.06	996		
		For females .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	27
		For males .	58	56	18	1,338	1,802	4,271	35	10	98	7,686	264	2,223	10,831	13,318	21,004	
		TOTAL	58	56	18	1,338	1,802	4,271	35	10	98	7,686	264	2,223	10,831	13,318	21,004	...	...			...	...

* In these tables the several departments of the Oriental College and the Collegiate Schools are treated as separate institutions.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

JEYPORE,
The 5th April 1893.

H. P. PEACOCK, Col.,
Resident at Jeypore.

Appendix C.

Abstract Return of Colleges and Schools and Scholars attending them in Jeypore for the year 1892.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												NUMBER OF SCHOLARS AT THE END OF THE YEAR LEARNING.						REMARKS.		
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																
	SUPPORTED BY INDIVIDUALS.				UNAIDED.																
	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the roll at end of year.	Average on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils at end of year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils at end of year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hindi.	Urdu.	
I.—Collegiate Education—																					
1. English	1	58	57	41	1	58	58	20	38
2. Sanskrit	1	56	55	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	56	56	56	..	..	..	..
3. Persian-Arabic	1	18	24	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	18	..	18	..	..	..
II.—Secondary Education—																					
1. English	1	485	471	465	1	264	252	163	..	..	..	..	2	749	749	28	166	..	..	415
2. Anglo-vernacular	1	262	232	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	262	262	74	..	..	188	..
3. Sanskrit	1	108	123	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	108	..	86	..	..	22	..
4. Persian	1	345	383	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	345	345	..	99	..	..	278
5. Chandpole Branch	1	138	148	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	138	138	..	18	..	..	90
III.—Primary Education	26	1,276	1,273	876	30	2,223	2,080	1,657	..	..	..	..	56	3,499	3,499	437	414	..	1,683	1,099
IV.—Indigenous Education	116	4,271	4,018	2,943	..	..	..	..	404	10,831	9,738	7,806	520	102	61	283	1,431	38	7,893	1,228
V.—Female Education	7	526	436	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	526	526	..	..	..	526	..
VI.—Special Education	3	143	140	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	143	143	39	3	..	59	15
TOTAL	160	7,686	7,360	5,349	31	2,487	2,332	1,820	404	10,831	9,738	7,806	595	21,004	1,482	987	2,184	56	10,401	3,125	

JEYPORE,
The 5th April 1893.

H. P. PEACOCK, Col.,
Resident at Jeypore.

Appendix D.

Abstract Return of State Expenditure on Public Instruction in Jeypore for the year 1892.

Institution . { For males " females	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										Total.	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.				Total expenditure on Education.	REMARKS.
	COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.										
	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	Training School.	School of Arts.								
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	Inspection.	Scholarships, prizes, etc.	Furniture and apparatus.	Misc.	Total.		
	9,960 0 0	5,304 0 0	680 0 0	16,918 0 0	3,044 0 0	2,112 0 0	3,480 0 0	.....	3,502 0 0	50,000	1,782	16,017	2,541	8,116	28,456	78,456
	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,550 0 0	... ..	.....	228 0 0	.....	5,778	...	462	...	860	1,322	7,100
Total	9,960 0 0	5,304 0 0	680 0 0	16,918 0 0	13,594 0 0	2,112 0 0	3,480 0 0	228 0 0	3,502 0 0	55,778	1,782	16,479	2,541	8,976	29,778	85,556	
Average annual cost of educating each pupil found by deducting the direct expenditure by the average roll number of pupils	174 13 9	96 6 9	28 5 3	12 7 6	7 15 3	0 8 5	99 7 0	22 12 9	35 12 0	793							

JEYPORE,
The 5th April 1893.

H. P. PEACOCK, Col.,
Resident at Jeypore.

Appendix E.

JEYPORE COURT.

Abstract of Cases for the year 1892-93.

CIVIL SIDE.						CRIMINAL SIDE.					
NAME OF COURT.	Number of suits pending at close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	NAME OF COURT.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.
Tahsil Courts	68	2,818	2,886	2,786	100	Tahsil Courts	53	3,470	3,523	3,421	93
Nizamut, Jeypore	308	1,999	2,307	1,763	544	Nizamut, Jeypore	261	4,894	5,155	4,791	364
Do. Malpura	9	435	444	434	10	Do. Malpura	17	1,078	1,095	1,084	11
Do. Hindown	6	876	882	832	50	Do. Hindown	37	1,939	1,976	1,936	40
Do. Sambhar	3	1,026	1,029	1,020	9	Do. Sambhar	4	1,268	1,272	1,265	7
Do. Madhopur	36	879	915	879	36	Do. Madhopur	14	1,621	1,621	1,597	24
Do. Gangapur	2	408	410	410	...	Do. Gangapur	14	822	836	823	13
Do. Dowsa	49	788	837	837	...	Do. Dowsa	34	1,880	1,914	1,911	1
Do. Torawati	182	2,305	2,387	2,301	86	Do. Torawati	44	2,662	2,706	2,667	39
Do. Shekhawati	3	1,381	1,384	1,381	3	Do. Shekhawati	5	1,913	1,918	1,911	7
Do. Kotkasim	...	133	133	131	2	Do. Kotkasim	2	265	267	259	8
Do. Bandikoi	1	96	97	91	6	Do. Bandikoi	1	105	106	105	1
TOTAL	599	10,226	10,825	10,079	746	TOTAL	433	18,433	18,866	18,351	515
Munsifi and Court of Small Causes	1,330	7,085	8,415	7,526	889	Faujdari	5	1,859	...	857	7
Adawlat Dawani	39	2,284	2,323	2,283	40	Do. Naibat	2	2,842	...	143	1
Appeals	74	2,257	2,331	2,194	137	Appeals	99	1,946	2,046	923	122
GRAND TOTAL	2,110	24,670	26,750	24,868	1,912	GRAND TOTAL	592	28,550	29,142	28,398	744

JEYPORE ;
The 5th April 1893. }

H. P. PEACOCK, Col.,
Resident at Jeypore.



Appendix F.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjusted by the Jeypore Court of Vakils during the year 1892.

PERIOD.	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wound- ing.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway with wound- ing.	Highway with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of Cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of Cattle.	TOTAL.
Quarter ending—																					
31st March . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
30th June	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	10
30th September	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
31st December	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
TOTAL	6	...	...	2	...	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	26

JEYPORE,
The 18th May 1893. }

H. P. PEACOCK, Col.,
Resident at Jeypore.

Appendix G.

Translation of the Regulation for the storage of Fodder (for the Kishengarh State).

Whereas in the course of the last two years of scarcity and drought, the local supply both of fodder and food-grains has been insufficient, and it has been observed that the supply of

Preamble.

the latter has been kept up by imports by railway and prices have accordingly not risen so high as they used to, in seasons of scarcity prior to the opening of the railway in Rajputana, but the facility of transport by railway has not proved of much avail in keeping up the supply of fodder which has accordingly been very scarce and selling at abnormally high prices, in consequence of which more than half the agricultural stock has perished ;

And whereas this has caused great distress to the agricultural classes, from which it will take them long to recover, and which would have been, in great measure, averted, if there had been some system of prudent saving and storage of fodder in force ;

It is therefore deemed expedient to adopt some prudent measures for the saving and storage of fodder in ordinary years, both by individual cultivators and by village communities, in view of providing for the maintenance of plough and other useful cattle in seasons of scarcity and drought in future.

The following regulation is therefore hereby passed.

Short Title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Fodder Regulation."

Extent and commencement.

2. It extends to the whole of the Kishengarh State, and it shall come into force on the 1st

July 1892.

3. Every cultivator shall save annually a cart-load of fodder per plough ; and in respect of the fodder thus saved which shall be called "Private Stock" each individual shall have the option of laying it up in stock either separately for himself or conjointly with his friends or relations.

Private Stock.

N. B.—(a). A cart-load shall be deemed equivalent to ten maunds of 82lb each.

(b). Fodder shall be held to include dry grass, chaff, straw, etc.

4. In every village, there shall be set out, either within its own limits or at a reasonably convenient distance, a plot of land, which may be called "The Village Preserve," sufficient in ex-

Village Preserve.

tent to produce yearly as many cart-loads of fodder as there may be ploughs belonging to the resident cultivators, for the time being.

In laying out the Village Preserve, care shall be taken that the existing pasture lands are not encroached upon, or taken up, unless and until suitable provision be made for sufficient pasturage.

5. If a village be "completely divided," that is to say, divided into shares such that the lands and cultivators comprised in any share or group of shares be clearly defined and distinct from those of others, any such share, or group of shares may, for the purposes of this Regulation, be considered to constitute a village.



6. The Village Preserve shall be the common holding of the village, and shall be reserved for producing grass and fodder crops.

Common Stock.

The produce shall be cut and laid up in stock in a suitable place from year to year. The stock of fodder thus accumulated, shall be the common property of the village, and shall be called the "Common Stock."

7. The Private Stock and the Common Stock shall both be reserved for use in times of famine; and whenever a famine occurs, the Private Stock of each individual shall be placed at his disposal for consumption; and after the same has been exhausted, advances from the Common Stock shall, from time to time, be made to the resident cultivators for the time being, proportionate to the number of ploughs held by each, and in such a manner that the plough and other useful cattle be enabled in the best possible way, to cope with the famine.

8. A premium of 25 per cent. shall be added to these advances to cover wastage, and the whole shall be recoverable by instalments in three succeeding years for purposes of replenishment of the Common Stock.

Recovery of advances of fodder.

9. The management and control of the Private and Common Stocks and the Village Preserve shall be vested in a Committee, to be called the "Fodder Committee," in every village, such as is vested in a Committee.

Fodder Committee.

subordination to the Collector of the District.

The Committee shall consist of the patels and patwari, and a certain number of cultivators, mahajans, and muafidars, to be selected from amongst the residents of the village. The local revenue officer or the jaghirdar or his agent, according as the village is *khalsa* or alienated, shall be the President.

The selection of the non-official members shall rest with the President, subject to the sanction of the Collector of the District.

10. The expenses connected with the holding and maintenance of the Village Preserve, and the cutting, removal, and storage of its produce of fodder, shall be met by annual contributions from the cultivators, which shall constitute a Common Village Fund to be called the "Fodder Fund."

Fodder Fund.

The contributions shall be levied by the Fodder Committee, along with the collection of the *kharif* revenue and shall be assessed at a uniform rate per plough.

11. If a Fodder Committee be in need of money for defraying expenses connected with the Village Preserve and the Common Stock to be incurred prior to the levying of the abovementioned contributions, the said Committee shall be at liberty to borrow money. Such a loan shall be treated as a "Gánvái" or Common debt, and shall be repayable at the end of the Hindi month Magh (January—February).

Loans from the Darbar.

In case a Committee fails to secure a loan elsewhere, advances from the Darbar shall be made by the Collector of the District at the recommendation of the Tahsildar, and, if practicable, on the security of the jaghirdar of the village if any.

Such advances shall be repayable at the end of the Hindi month Magh (January—February), with simple interest at six per cent. per annum, and in case of default, shall be realisable as arrears of land revenue.

12. The land rent of the Village Preserve shall be fixed by the Committee at three-fourths the rent ordinarily payable for lands of similar quality, subject to a maximum of six annas per bigha of 44 yards square.

Village Preserve.

bigha of 44 yards square.

13. The Fodder Committee shall have the charge and control of the Fodder Fund, and shall keep a regular account of the assets and disbursements, and of the stores of fodder laid up from year to year in the Common Stock as well as in each individual cultivator's Private Stock, with a list of ploughs; and shall submit copies of the same to the Collector of the District through the proper channel. Duplicate copies of the same shall also be attached to the *jumabandies* of *khalsa* villages.

Accounts and Statements.

14. All proceeds from the Village Preserve whether on account of damages or of fees for pasturage after the cutting and removal of the fodder, shall be credited to the Fodder Fund.

Village Preserve Proceeds.

15. If for any sufficient reason, or in compliance with the unanimous wish of the cultivators, the Fodder Committee think it expedient to restrict its operations to the maintenance of the Common Stock, it may do so, with the approval of the Collector of the District; provided

Abolition of Private Stock.

that the deficiency thereby caused be made good by provision being made for storage of fodder in the Common Stock on a double scale, whether it be by enlarging the area of the Village Preserve or by enforcing the annual saving of one cart-load of fodder per plough by individuals, and amalgamating the same with the produce of the Village Preserve in the Common Stock.

16. If in any village it is not found feasible to set out a suitable tract of land for a Village Preserve, or if for any sufficient reason, or in compliance with the general wish of the cultivators the Fodder Committee think it unnecessary or inexpedient to establish or keep up a Village Preserve, it may do so with the sanction of the Collector of the District; Provided that—

Abolition of Village Preserve and of Common Stock.

the deficiency be made good by the cultivators saving individually an extra cart-load of fodder per plough for storage in the Common Stock or in their respective Private Stocks according as the Committee determines on organising a Common Stock or not;

the Committee shall also have the power to abolish a Village Preserve after sufficient fodder has been laid up in the Common Stock.

17. The supply of fodder which cultivators shall have individually to contribute under this Regulation, for purposes of storage, shall be made available and deposited in the Private or the Common Stock, as the case may be, before the end of the Hindi month *Poos*, and if there be deficit in any case, it shall be made good out of the defaulter's fodder-produce of the next *rabi* harvest, or by making purchases at his expense, at the discretion of the Fodder Committee.

Time and mode of storage of Individual savings.

18. The Private and Common Stocks are meant to serve the purposes of famine insurance, and, as such, shall be exempt from attachment or sale in execution of decrees or for realisation or fines or arrears of revenue.

Exemption of Fodder Stocks from attachment or sale.

19. Nobody shall be entitled to mortgage, sell, or in any other way, transfer, or remove or wilfully damage, or without the permission of the Fodder Committee, consume his Private Stock.

Prohibition of transfer, consumption, or spoiling of Private Stocks.

20. If a cultivator sell, or in any other way transfer, or remove, or, wilfully damage, or consume his private Stock contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, he shall be liable to a fine of Rs5 for every cart-load of fodder in respect of which any such act may have been committed.

Such fines shall be adjudged and collected by the Fodder Committee, and shall be credited to the Fodder Fund, and in the absence of a Fodder Fund, shall be spent in adding fodder to the Private Stock of the person paying the fine.

Rewards to informers, if any, shall be payable out of such collections to the extent of one-fifth the amount collected.

Rewards.

21. If a cultivator gives up the occupation of cultivation and remains without such occupation for a whole year, he shall be at liberty to dispose of his Private Stock in any way he likes.

Disposal of Private Stock in case of any individual giving up occupation of cultivation.

Compilation and submission of statistics and reports.

22. The Collectors of Districts shall be the chief administrative officers of their districts, for purposes of this regulation.

They shall compile abstracts from the annual statements supplied them by the Fodder Committees in their respective districts, and submit the same to the Central Revenue office with a report on the working of the scheme.

The Central Revenue office shall submit a General Report to the Durbar with necessary, statements for the whole State.

(4)

EASTERN STATES AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 605G., dated Dholepore, 21st April 1893.

From—LIEUT.-COL. N. C. MARTELLI, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1892-93.

KARAULI.

SEASON.

The rainfall during the year was 33.89 inches against 31.79 in the year. Both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops were good.

HEALTH.

Pilgrims returning from the Ganges brought cholera into the State. The first case took place on the 9th April 1892, and the last case was reported on the 25th September 1892. During this period there were 430 cases and 18 deaths.

EDUCATION.

The return of the Karauli School received from the Durbar is attached. There are, in addition to the one at Karauli, five schools in the Tahsils in which Urdu and Hindi are taught.

The Maharaja takes the greatest interest in education, and is doing all in his power to persuade the Sirdars to send their sons to the Head school.

In the school at Karauli 208 boys are receiving tuition.

FINANCE.

The financial statement received from the Durbar for the native financial year shows that the income from all sources amounted to Rs 5,54,610-15, and the expenditure to Rs 4,80,086-6-9, leaving a closing balance of Rs 74,524-8-3.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The bridge over the Panchna River, in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, was completed during the year, and is open to traffic. This river was during the rains impassable sometimes for several days at a time, and the bridge across it now is a great boon to the public. The cost of construction was Rs 30,000.

JAIL.

The total number of prisoners in the jail is 67, of whom nine are life-convicts. The jail is well kept, and the prisoners well looked after. Some improvements to the building have been suggested by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, which the Durbar intends having carried out as soon as possible.

CRIME.

There was no case of infanticide during the year. Three cases of dacoity were committed, in one of which intoxicating drugs were administered to those robbed, and property, value Rs 60, was taken away.

ADMINISTRATION.

Raja Bahadur Bhagwan Sing, a Member of the State Council, died during the year, and the vacancy has not been filled up yet.

FEMALE DISPENSARY.

This Dispensary was opened on the 21st October 1891, and placed in charge of Hospital Assistant Bibi Asharfi (Brahmin) who was educated at Agra by the Durbar. A good number of patients attend and the hospital assistant is sometimes called to cases outside, and it is hoped the hospital will prove a complete success. Four thousand three hundred and forty-nine out-patients were treated in this dispensary during the year.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

The Agent to the Governor General visited Karauli in January last, and remained at the capital two days.

BHARTPUR.

SEASON.

The rainfall was 38.90 inches during the year against 35.51 last year. The *khari* crop was good, but the *rabi* in parts of the State was damaged by hail in March last.

HEALTH.

Cholera broke out in the State on the 15th April 1892 and continued until 20th June last. During this period there were 908 cases, of which 412 proved fatal.

EDUCATION.

The usual return of schools is attached. The Durbar does not appear to attach much importance to education, and the consequence is the schools are not well looked after, and the attendance is small.

COURTS.

The usual returns showing the working of the civil and criminal courts are appended.

FINANCES.

The total income from all sources amounted to Rs28,73,344-10-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ and the expenditure to Rs26,31,285-12-9.

JAIL.

The total number of prisoners in the jail is reported to be 215, of whom nine are life-convicts.

The Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana has pointed out many defects in the jail building, and the Durbar intends to attend, without delay, to the improvements suggested.

CRIME.

Two cases of dacoity took place during the year, one in the month of December and one in March last.

WILD CATTLE.

Measures are now being taken to control the wild cattle which do so much damage to the crops in the State. At the close of last rains the Maharaja caused a large enclosure to be constructed capable of holding

2,000 head of cattle. The area is surrounded by a ditch, then a wire fence and outside the whole felled trees and branches have been laid, so it is impossible for the cattle to break through and escape. The enclosure is well wooded, has a tank which generally contains water all the year, and is a most suitable place for the purpose. There is a sufficient staff of men to look after the animals and bring them under control, and fodder is stacked to feed the cattle when grazing fails. As soon as the experiment has a fair trial, and if it proves successful, other enclosures will be made in the districts where the wild cattle are numerous. It is proposed by the Durbar to train the young cattle for agricultural purposes, to use the milk of the cows, and to sell all animals beyond the requirements of the Durbar. When I last visited the enclosure a few days ago, it contained about 500 head of cattle. I was disappointed not to see more, but the men in charge tell me that a little later, when all the crops are down, and grass scarce, the cattle will make for the enclosure where fodder is provided, and I have no doubt this will be the case. Those now in the enclosure have become wonderfully tame and allow themselves to be handled, and some have already been sent to the Durbar sheds to work. I think with careful management the experiment will be a success, but it would be far less expensive, and the results would be more speedy if the cultivators were allowed to catch and tame the cattle themselves, but this plan for some religious prejudices does not meet with the approval of the Maharaja.

TOUR OF THE POLITICAL AGENT.

I was in camp in the Bhartpur District the greater part of December, and in January proceeded to Karauli to meet the Agent to the Governor General, and marched with him from thence to Bhartpur. I afterwards marched from Bhartpur into Dholepore territory, arriving at the head-quarters of the Agency on 1st February. During my tour a portion of Karauli, all the Tahsils in Bhartpur, and some of those in Dholepore were visited.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

Kuar Narain Sing, second son of His Highness the Maharaja, died of cholera at Sewur on the 18th April 1892. The child was a great favourite of the Maharaja, who felt his death very much.

In January last Colonel Trevor, Agent to the Governor General marched from Karauli into Bhartpur territory, and was some days in the State.

In February last the Maharaja was honoured by a visit from His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Esté. His Imperial and Royal Highness had two days' shooting in Bhartpur, had good sport, and was much pleased with his visit.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Imperial Service Infantry in January last marched to Jhansi and took part in the manœuvres at the Camp of Exercise there. The regiment was spoken most highly of by the General Commanding for their discipline and behaviour in the field and in camp.

The Imperial Service Cavalry were under orders to proceed to Muttra in February last to take part in manœuvres there with the 7th Dragoon Guards. This regiment was, however, suddenly ordered to Egypt and the Camp

of Exercise did not take place. As soon as the Maharaja received intimation that the 7th Dragoon Guards had been ordered to Egypt, he offered to place his Imperial Service Cavalry at the disposal of Government to garrison Muttra. New lines for the Imperial Service Infantry are under construction, and accommodation for one wing, the Durbar informs me, will be complete before the rains set in.

POST OFFICES.

A post office was opened in the city of Bhartpur, which is a great convenience to the residents.

DHOLEPORE.

SEASON.

The rainfall during the year was 27·93 inches, as against 31·82 last year. The *khari* crop was exceedingly good, and there was every prospect of a bumper *rabi*, but in March heavy hail-storms set in which in some districts did much damage, but on the whole the harvest was a fair one.

HEALTH.

There were 861 cases of cholera in the State between 1st June and 16th July 1892 with 340 deaths.

EDUCATION.

There is a school at Dholepore, and one in each of the five tahsils, in which 277 boys receive education.

JAIL.

The return received from the Durbar is attached, which shows the total number of prisoners to be 134 of whom six are life-convicts.

COURTS.

The usual returns of the civil, criminal, and revenue courts are attached. In the civil court there were 186 cases pending from the previous year, 958 cases were instituted, 919 disposed of, and 225 left pending at the close of the year.

In the criminal court 119 cases were pending from last year, 1,423 cases instituted, and 1,569 disposed of, leaving 43 pending at the end of the year.

VACCINATION.

During the year 6,871 persons were vaccinated, and in 6,349 cases, the operations were successful.

CRIME.

One case of dacoity occurred on the 21st January 1893 in the Kolari Tahsil, in which property valued at ₹109 was looted by the dacoits of whom no particulars are yet forthcoming.

ADMINISTRATION.

Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishun Sarup still carries on the duties of Dewan to the satisfaction of His Highness the Maharaj Rana.

FINANCES.

The total receipts from all sources are estimated to amount to ₹11,43,801, and the expenditure to ₹9,47,226, leaving a balance of ₹1,96,575 at the end of the year.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana gave the State ₹1,10,000 from his private purse, which enabled the Durbar to forego taking the usual temporary

loan to meet current expenses until the revenue commenced coming in, and also to make tuccavi advances to cultivators, which saved them having to borrow from the Treasurer at a high rate of interest.

Rai Bahadur Seth Mool Ohund has been paid another lakh of rupees during the year towards the liquidation of his loan, and the State liabilities amount to now R10,60,000 only.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The bund of the tank at Chatoria close to Dholepore was repaired and raised, and material for the kutcherry buildings is being collected on the site.

SETTLEMENT.

The revised land settlement was completed and brought into force during the year, by which the revenue was increased by R71,477.

POST OFFICES.

Branch post offices were opened at Bari, Baseri, Sepow, and Sir Muttra.

NOTABLE EVENT.

On the 12th February 1893, a son was born to His Highness the Maharaj Rana.

Statement showing the Average Attendance of Boys of the Karauli School for the year 1892-93.

DEPARTMENT.	Present.	Absent.	On leave.	Sick.	REMARKS.
English . . .	53.68	9.83	8.33	5.11	
Persian . . .	62.24	26.14	2.77	.74	
Hindi . . .	92.11	41.87	6.90	4.91	
TOTAL .	208.03	77.84	18.00	10.76	

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhartpur State for the Sambat year 1948.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Schools.	DEPARTMENT AND ATTENDANCE.					Number of Teachers.	Annual expenditure.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.		
Bhartpur School .	1	45	81	102	18	246	25	R 4,723 a. 8 p. 0
Sewar School .	1	...	10	35	...	45	2	273 9 6
Tahsili Schools .	12	...	195	524	...	719	41	3,590 15 6
Halkabandi Schools	98	...	211	1,411	...	1,622	101	6,087 3 9
Visitor . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	267 8 9
TOTAL .	112	45	497	2,072	18	2,632	170	14,942 13 6

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhartpur State during the Sambat year 1948.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Judge of Bhartpur .	Appeal .	2	25	27	21	6
	Original .	49	306	355	335	20
Subordinate Courts . .	Do. .	38	319	357	334	23
Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat.	Appeal .	...	44	44	44	...
	Original .	...	138	138	138	...
Subordinate Courts . .	Do. .	56	525	581	547	34
TOTAL .	...	145	1,357	1,502	1,419	83

DHOLEPORE, }
The 21st April 1893.

N. C. MARTELLI, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhartpur State during the Sambat year 1948.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Magistrate of Bhartpur	Appeal .	1	53	54	52	2
	Original .	4	1,776	1,780	1,770	10
Subordinate Courts .	Do. .	279	4,197	4,476	4,284	192
Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat.	Appeal .	...	9	9	9	...
	Original .	...	1,531	1,531	1,531	...
Subordinate Courts .	Do. .	89	2,358	2,447	2,352	95
TOTAL .	...	373	9,924	10,297	9,998	299

Dholepore Jail Return for the Sambat year 1949 (A. D. 1892-93).

No.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	HINDUS.					MUSALMANS.					GRAND TOTAL.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	
1.	For life	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
2.	" 14 years	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
3.	" 12 "	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
4.	" 10 "	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
5.	" 9 "	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
6.	" 8 "	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
7.	" 7 "	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
8.	" 6 "	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
9.	" 5 "	14	1	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	1	16
10.	" 4 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11.	" 3 "	14	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	1	15
12.	" 2 "	22	...	...	...	22	5	...	...	...	3	25
13.	" 1 year	23	2	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25
14.	" 6 months	13	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14
15.	Under 6 months	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	10
TOTAL .		121	7	...	...	128	6	...	...	...	6	134

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1949, (A. D. 1892-93.)

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1.	The Dewan of Dholepore	Appeals .	7	36	43	40	3
		Originals .	23	39	62	46	16
2.	The Magistrate of Dholepore.	Appeals .	1	50	51	45	6
		Originals	12	129	141	125	16
3.	Subordinate Courts .	Do. .	143	704	847	663	184
TOTAL .		...	186	958	1,144	919	225

DHOLEPORE ;
The 21st April 1893. }

N. C. MARTELLI, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1949 (A D. 1892-93).

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	The Dewan of Dholepore	Appeals .	2	19	21	20	1
		Original .	...	7	7	7	...
2	The Magistrate of Dholepore.	Appeals .	...	10	10	10	...
		Original .	16	671	687	679	8
3	Subordinate Courts	Ditto .	101	786	887	853	34
	TOTAL	...	119	1,493	1,612	1,569	43

Statement showing the work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1949 (A D. 1892-93).

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	The Dewan of Dholepore .	Original .	6	329	335	330	5
2	Settlement . . .	Ditto .	278	768	1,046	356	690
	TOTAL	...	284	1,097	1,381	686	695

DHOLEPORE;
The 21st April 1893. }

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent Eastern Rajputana States.

(5)

HAROWTI AND TONK AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 51-G., dated Deoli, 13th May 1893.

From—MAJOR A. P. THORNTON, Political Agent, Harowti and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Administration of the States of Bundi and Tonk and the Chiefship of Shahpura for the year 1892-93.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall was everywhere above the average, but being irregularly distributed, was not of much benefit. The total fall amounted to 36·18 inches in Deoli, 37·95 inches in Tonk, and 44·55 inches in Shahpura. Of the *khari* crops Indian-corn was damaged to some extent, but the outturn on the whole was a full average one. The *rabi* crops also gave promise of an exceptionally good harvest, but a few untimely showers and cloudy weather in February and March considerably injured the wheat and opium crops.

PRICES.

During the early part of the year prices remained high, but good rain falling in July, they fell at once, and have since then remained steady.

HEALTH.

The general health of the station suffered considerably from the middle of April to the ending of July from an outbreak of cholera and later on from fever of an epidemic character. There were 70 cases of cholera, of which 35 proved fatal.

MEENA KHERAR.

No instances of crime have been reported from the Meena Kherar, but a large number of Meenas of the Meywar portion of the Kherar planned and attacked the house of a mahajan of Kotah in January 1892, and have been tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the jail at Ajmere.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

The usual tables exhibiting the work done by the Harowti Court of Vakils are attached, marked Appendix A.

THE DEOLI DISPENSARY.

The total number of out-patients treated in the dispensary during the year amounted to 5,813 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,072. There was some improvement in the work of vaccination, the number of operations performed being 414 of which only 36 were unsuccessful.

THE DEOLI STATION.

Owing to deficient rainfall in previous years there was some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of good drinking water, but good rain having fallen during the year, wells have improved and no scarcity is likely to be felt this hot season. The supply of fodder for cattle is plentiful everywhere.

BUNDI.

With the exception of a few days' indisposition His Highness the Maharao Raja enjoyed good health during the year. In July His Highness

accompanied his second Rani to Ajmere on her return to Jodhpur, and in November visited Jodhpur, returning to his capital with the Rani and his sister after an absence of a fortnight.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall was 17½ inches and the outturn of the *kharif* crops somewhat below average. Cotton having been largely injured by frost and hail; only an eight-anna crop was secured. The *rabi* crops are expected to be full average ones, but owing to rust, wheat has suffered severely.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people was indifferent, cholera having prevailed from May to August, causing 132 deaths in the city and 1,616 in the out lying districts. The disease was propagated by the pilgrims from the Hurdwar Fair and by the half-starved emigrants from Marwar when returning to their homes. For want of means the dead bodies were either left on the wayside or thrown into wells and ditches. To arrest the progress of the disease and render help to the people temporary dispensaries were established by the Durbar and medicines distributed through the medium of talukdars and district officials.

DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated at the hospital, jail, and city dispensary amounted to 2,269. Only 19 children were vaccinated, 15 successfully, a fact which does not speak well for the interest taken in furthering the objects of this most important work.

JAIL.

The monthly average number of prisoners was 72. An improvement was made in the building during the year by the addition of an additional apartment for the accommodation of female inmates, but the arrangements are still most defective, and, in consequence of the notice taken of this fact by visiting officers a new female prison is under consideration.

CRIME AND POLICE.

Six dacoities were committed during the year, of which two were serious. In them two men on the the complainants' side were killed and six wounded, whilst property to the value of R3,787-12-3 was carried off. None of the dacoits were arrested. The army and the police have been placed in charge of a separate officer, and it is hoped that the measures taken to increase the efficiency of the police will show better results in the future.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Of the sum of R18,000 sanctioned for metalling the road between Deoli and Bundi, R17,215 were expended during the year. Eleven miles have already been metalled, seven miles run over hard and rocky ground and hence require no metalling, whilst for the remainder metal has been collected, and work will recommence during the rains.

CUSTOMS.

The total revenue derived from customs during the year amounted to R1,59,012 or R3,473 more than that realised in the previous year.

COURTS.

There were 406 civil and 1,773 criminal cases for disposal, of which 294 civil and 1,443 criminal were decided, leaving 112 of the former and 330 of the latter on the file at the close of the year.

FINANCE.

The revenue for 1891-92 was R6,82,741 and the expenditure R9,18,800, shewing a deficit of R2,36,059, due principally to the expenditure incurred on the marriage of His Highness' sister and to the personal expenses of his second and third Ranis for whose maintenance jaghirs have not yet been allotted. It is understood that the deficit on the year's revenue account has been made good from reserve funds.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

The line of telegraph from Nusseerabad to Deoli was extended during the year to Kotah, a branch office being opened in the Bundi city. The extension of this line was undertaken on the sole guarantee of the Kotah Durbar, the terms offered by Bundi being considered unacceptable.

TONK.

His Highness the Nawab kept good health throughout the year. He has now eleven sons and sixteen daughters.

Owing to the death of Nawab Jahanara Begum, widow of the late Nawab Ghaus Mahomed Khan of Jaora, and eldest daughter of Nawab Wazir-ud-dowla, the jaghir of R1,000 held by her, together with the money allowance of R300 per mensem, has lapsed to the State.

The jaghir of Sahibzada Ayub Khan has also been resumed and conferred after due consideration on Nawab Khalil-uz-zaman Begum, fifth wife of His Highness the Nawab.

In December and January His Highness made a tour through the Nimbahera Pergunnah, and personally enquired into the complaints and grievances of the people. I met His Highness while his camp was at Nimbahera, and in the two days I spent there, several matters requiring attention were gone into and disposed of. The absence of a proper system of police and the procedure followed in disposing of revenue cases specially attracted His Highness' attention. To remedy the defects brought to notice, the preparation of a Police Act and certain reforms in the procedure to be followed in revenue cases which had been discussed in consultation with the Political Agent were decided on.

For sometime past His Highness has taken a much larger share in the administration of the affairs of his State than he had previously done, and it is due mainly to his personal efforts that many changes of importance have been introduced and general progress made in several departments of the State. The abolition of court-fees on all appeals submitted to His Highness, discontinuance of the system of obtaining forced labour, remission of R6,500 to cultivators of the Nimbahera Pergunnah are matters which deserve special mention.

The rate of royalty to be levied on all stone removed from the Nimbahera quarries for the use of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway has formed the subject of a correspondence for sometime past. His Highness, though at first unwilling to grant any concessions, has now agreed to levy only eight annas per hundred cubic feet on building stone and one rupee per hundred cubic feet on slabs for paving.

The committee of enquiry appointed for the re-organisation of the army and the examination of State charges and other kindred matters continues to collect data necessary for the accomplishment of the object in view.

In February the Agent to the Governor General visited Tonk, and at the invitation of His Highness opened the new female hospital with the usual ceremonies. Arrangements to obtain the services of a qualified native female superintendent, and a suitable staff and to equip the hospital with necessary instruments and medicines are being made in communication with the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.

GENERAL HEALTH.

Cholera of a severe character appeared at Tonk and in all the outlying pergunnahs, and lasted from May to July. Out of 2,615 seizures 1,977 terminated fatally. Later on fever was prevalent everywhere.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall in all the six pergunnahs was considerably above the average. The rain crops yielded a fair outturn. Of the spring crops wheat was everywhere damaged, the loss being estimated at twelve annas in the rupee at Nimbahera, and from six to eight annas in the rupee in the remaining pergunnahs. In Sironj and Nimbahera the gram crop also suffered to some extent from severe frost and hail.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Twelve boundary disputes between Sironj and Gwalior were settled by Lieutenant A. Bannerman and one between Nimbahera and Kassode (Indore) by Lieutenant A. Bruce. The disputes now remaining for settlement are 41 in Sironj, eight in Parawa, and seven in Chabra.

JUDICIAL.

Satisfactory work continues to be performed by the various courts at the capital and in the pergunnahs under the able management of Mahomed Nujaf Khan, the Judicial Member of the Council. In the Perawa Pergunnah, however, laxity of supervision on the part of the official in charge of the civil and criminal courts was noticed and is receiving due attention.

CRIME AND POLICE.

There has been a marked diminution of crime in the year under report, only one dacoity case having been reported against seven in the previous year. The establishment of a regular police in the pergunnahs of Tonk, Nimbahera, and Sironj has had the effect of repressing crime considerably, but as the procedure followed in dealing with cases and criminals has been found defective, the preparation of a Police Act, of which mention has already been made, has been decided on and measures have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of the irregularities brought to notice.

JAIL.

The jail arrangements continue satisfactory and the health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, only ten deaths having taken place out of a total of 263 souls. The suggestions made by Dr. Newman for increasing the efficiency of the jail and improving the condition of the prisoners are receiving attention. The daily average of prisoners was 140.17. In the juvenile ward there was no prisoner during the year.

DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated in the Tonk Dispensary during the year amounted to 28,876, which when compared with that treated in the

previous year, *viz.*, 18·925, shows an increase of 7·995. The daily average was 79·11.

The suggestions made by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, in regard to the construction of additional wards, a mortuary, an operation-room, and a contagious-disease ward are being considered, and His Highness has recently been addressed in view to their early adoption. The number of vaccine operations performed during the year was 5,000, of which 4,704 were successful.

Dispensaries have been opened at Nimbahera, Parawa, and Chabra where their want has long been felt. Pensioned hospital assistants have been appointed to them, and medicines and instruments have been provided according to requirement.

EDUCATION.

The schools maintained at the capital had on their rolls 661 boys at the close of the year. The daily average was 562·15. Five students from the High School appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, but the result is not yet known. Three also appeared for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination of the Punjab University, of whom only one has passed.

To increase the status of the school His Highness has introduced during the year the same standard of education as is in force in British Provinces.

MAYO COLLEGE.

There are still six boys attending the Mayo College including the heir-apparent.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred under this head, including charges on account of establishment, amounted during the year to R22,350. Of this sum nearly R17,000 have been expended on the Walter Hospital and the Tonk Dispensary and in the construction of the Tonk portion of the Deoli and Tonk Road.

CUSTOMS.

There is nothing of importance to report under this head. The receipts during the year amounted to R1,77,104 against R1,88,195 in the preceding year, the decrease of R11,091 being ascribed to falling off in the trade of cotton, cummin seed, and other articles of commodity.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

A detailed report shewing the arrangements proposed by Major Pears, Settlement Officer, and the action taken thereon by His Highness to complete and maintain the revenue survey and settlement of the Tonk State was furnished on the 4th April 1893, whilst the final report and the Revenue Code on which the permanency of the settlement and the maintenance of agricultural record chiefly depend are awaited from Major Pears. Rates have been published in all six pergunnahs of the State with the exception of a few villages in each.

SCARCITY.

Consequent on the failure of the rains in the previous year, relief works, such as constructing tanks and sinking wells, were opened both at the capital and in the pergunnahs, and greatly assisted people suffering from scarcity. As a concession to menials and State servants, grain belonging to the State was sold to them at two seers per rupee more than the market rate.

FINANCES.

Appendix B gives the estimate and actuals for the *Fasli* year 1299 and the estimate for 1300.

DEBTS.

The progress made in the liquidation of the State debts up to 31st March 1893 and the prospect of liquidation up to 31st August 1894 are shown in Appendix C.

SHAHPURA.

GENERAL.

The Raja Dhiraj and the members of his family have enjoyed good health during the year, save his elder Rani, who has been ailing for some months past from general debility. In March the Raja Dhiraj married the sister of the Maharawal of Chota Oodeypore under the Rewakanta Agency.

Negotiations for the marriage of the elder daughter of the Raja Dhiraj with the Raj Saheb of Vankanere in Kathiawar have recently been concluded, and the marriage contract duly signed. The betrothal ceremony will take place before October next and the marriage a year or two hence by mutual consent.

In June the Raja Dhiraj proceeded to Abu and stayed there three weeks. He exchanged visits with the Agent to the Governor General and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. In November he went to Jeypore on a visit by invitation to His Highness the Maharaja. On his return journey he paid a visit to His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh. In January and February he proceeded on a short tour through his pergunnah of Kachola.

Both the Raj Kunwars attended the Mayo College regularly and are said to have made fair progress in their studies. They passed the summer vacation on Abu.

The Raja Dhiraj is ably supported by his Kamdar, Munshi Bhola Nath, who has worked satisfactorily and well. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Karimuddin, the head of the Judicial Department, has also given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall of the years (44.55 inches) was considerably above the average, but being unfavourably distributed, was prejudicial to the Indian-corn and cotton crops which suffered to some extent. The remainder of the rain crops were full average ones. Of the spring crops wheat only is below the estimate, the rest having yielded a fair outturn. Owing, to heavy falls in July several tanks burst their embankments but were promptly repaired.

The grass crop being exceptionally good a very large quantity of fodder has been stored to meet future contingencies.

EDUCATION.

The Anglo-Vernacular school at the capital, of which mention was made in last year's report, had on its rolls at the close of the year 236 scholars with an average daily attendance of 164.24 against 83.20 in the previous year. Four pupils appeared at the examination held at Ajmere on the 1st May 1893, but the result is not known.

The girls' school and the Hindi branch schools at the capital and in the districts of Phulia and Kolhyan continue to do well.

The budget provision for the maintenance of schools has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 4,000.

HEALTH.

The general health was indifferent. Cholera appeared in May causing 163 deaths out of a total of 313 cases. For the relief of the sufferers a temporary hospital was erected outside the city and medicines were liberally distributed. The mortality from small-pox was also great, 591 deaths having taken place out of a total of 999 cases. One thousand and ninety-five children were vaccinated, 863 successfully.

DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the dispensary and jail amounted to 7905, the daily average being 104.89 against 97 in the previous year.

The female hospital referred to in last year's report is in course of construction, and is expected to be completed before the end of the year 1893. At the request of the Raja Dhiraj steps are being taken to obtain for the Chiefship the services of a trained hospital assistant to replace the present incumbent.

JAIL.

There were 78 prisoners in the jail at the close of the year. The average number of males was 38.56 and of females 4.10, or a total of 42.66. Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the manufacture of carpets, *dhurries*, and other articles of industry.

COURTS.

The following table exhibits the work done during the year by the several courts of the Chiefship:—

No.	COURTS.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Struck off.	Remaining.
1.	Criminal	45	568	613	581		32
2.	Civil	474	1,227	1,751	537	392	822
	MAHAKAMA KHAS.						
	<i>Administrative</i>	96	352	448	326	...	122
	<i>Judicial—</i>						
	Criminal	14	118	132	128	...	4
	Civil	79	143	222	192	...	30

Of the 233 appeals submitted to the Mahakama Khas, the decision in 78 were confirmed, in 42 modified, and in 122 revised.

The system under which the city kotwal exercised certain civil powers has been abolished, and in lieu thereof a small cause court has been with established with powers to hear suits up to and not exceeding R25 in value.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

The dispute between Rupalia of Shahpura, Kachola, and Mangrope of Meywar, was settled by Mr. B. Egerton, Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar, but an appeal against his decision will be presented shortly.

MOGHIAS.

Much has been done during the year to improve the condition of the Moghias. Such of their complaints as had any foundation have been listened to and removed, and every endeavour is being made to induce them to earn a living as honest cultivators.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Rupees 36,722 were expended during the year on tanks and buildings, and R5,695 as tuccavi advances.

FAMINE.

To meet the distress caused by the failure of the rains in the previous year private relief works consisting of constructing buildings and tanks and sinking wells were started. To such as were unable to work food was distributed daily, and every means were employed to prevent people leaving their homes, and to provide for the famine-stricken from Marwar and other places. In recognition of the liberal treatment accorded to the people, an expression of the Agent to the Governor General's satisfaction was conveyed to Raja Dhiraj.

FINANCES.

In consequence of the opening of relief works and other unforeseen charges, it was feared that the expenditure would considerably exceed the receipts as estimated, and it would become necessary to raise a loan or to draw the amount required to cover the deficit from the Khas Treasury. This, however, was avoided as by judiciously curtailing expenditure in each department, and keeping a careful watch over each source of income, the receipts and disbursements were also balanced, the small deficit resulting being met from the sale proceeds of some grass land and other petty sources.

The receipts for the year ending July 1892 amounted roughly to R2,77,500 and the expenditure to R2,55,000, whilst the budget for the current year shews the estimated receipts to be R2,87,950 and the expenditure R2,65,823.

INTERNAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

To facilitate the despatch of public business and prevent inconvenience to the people, an internal *dāk* system was introduced during the year, whereby daily communication between the capital and the various circles into which the Chiefship is divided for administrative purposes has been established. A sepoy from each tahsil has been set apart to serve as a runner, and deliver letters at a fixed time. The total cost amounts to only R20 per mensem whilst the advantages accruing both to the Chiefship and the public are considerable. The latter are permitted to post letters free of charge.

PRESERVATION OF TREES.

Difficulties having been experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of firewood owing to trees having been cut down indiscriminately either for local requirements or for sale to subjects of the neighbouring States, an establishment has been entertained for their preservation, and for selecting pieces of waste land in every village for planting *babool* and other easily growing trees. The benefits of the scheme will also be explained to the people and certain rights allowed them over such trees as may be planted by them.

CUSTOMS.

The import and export duties levied by Meywar on all articles of trade being considered severe, and the Shahpura custom charges irregular, the Raja Dhiraj purposes submitting a special report in view to obtaining permission for the revision of the Shahpura customs tariff and the diminution of the Meywar charges.

Appendix A.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the working of the Harowti International Court of Fakils during the year 1892-93.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS.						REMARKS.
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Remaining.	
Harowti and Tonk International Court from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.	0	30	43	43	5	R a. p. 13,086 11 0	R a. p. 3,212 0 9	4	10	14	0	2	3	Property recovered valued at Rs600.

TABLE II.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Harowti and Tonk International Court of Fakils during the year.

CRIME.	Number of cases from 1st April to 31st March.	REMARKS.
<i>Against persons.</i>		
Murder . . . . .	...
Assault with wounding . . . . .	...
<i>Against property.</i>		
Highway robbery—		
With aggravated circumstances	3	
Without aggravated circumstances	1	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances . . . . .	...
Theft—		
With aggravated circumstances . . . . .	...
Without aggravated circumstances	2	
Cattle-lifting	17	
Premeditated dacoity	10	
Arson . . . . .	...
Burglary	3	
Counterfeit coining . . . . .	...
Poisoning . . . . .	...
Miscellaneous	7	
TOTAL	43	

HAROWTI AND TONK AGENCY; }
The 13th May 1893.

A. P. THORNTON, Major,
Political Agent, Harowti and Tonk Agency.

Appendix B.

RECEIPTS OF THE TONK STATE FOR FASLI 1299 ENDING 31st AUGUST 1892, AND ESTIMATE FOR FASLI 1300 ENDING 31st AUGUST 1893.

No.	HEADS.	FASLI 1299.		Estimate Fasli 1300.
		Estimate.	Accounts.	
I.	Land Revenue	9,39,600	9,48,014	10,65,899
II.	Assessed Taxes	11,100	11,978	9,075
III.	Customs	1,79,744	1,77,104	1,80,807
IV.	Stamps	14,100	15,330	12,900
V.	Law and Justice	9,110	10,039	8,796
VI.	Mint	300	715	350
VII.	Nazarana	30,000	28,105	12,550
VIII.	Abkari	5,400	5,045	6,000
IX.	Miscellaneous	38,680	45,511	42,715
X.	Tuccavi Profit	44,000	36,174	37,860
XI.	Salt compensation	20,000	10,000	30,000
XII.	Deposits	38,136	32,076	56,922
XIII.	Advances recoverable	91,000	40,331	42,000
XIV.	Recoveries on account of loans	2,566	537	1,100
	Opening cash balance	1,30,600	1,44,216	42,500
	TOTAL	15,54,426	14,95,175	15,49,474

EXPENDITURE OF THE TONK STATE FOR FASLI 1299 ENDING 31st AUGUST 1892, AND ESTIMATE FOR FASLI 1300 ENDING 31st AUGUST 1893.

No.	HEADS.	FASLI 1299.		Estimate Fasli 1300.
		Estimate.	Accounts.	
I.	Allowance	3,18,084	3,17,386	3,17,430
II.	Army	2,27,828	2,25,339	2,29,523
III.	State Charges	1,94,314	2,11,859	1,97,850
IV.	Civil Service	3,02,279	2,95,575	3,02,559
V.	Public Works	33,950	34,533	39,958
VI.	Survey and Settlement	45,000	89,332	45,000
VII.	Remission	...	7,610	...
VIII.	Deposit refunded	86,136	63,931	83,670
IX.	Advances	91,000	45,250	43,000
X.	Payment of debts	1,45,823	1,47,386	1,49,773
	TOTAL	15,54,426	14,38,201	14,08,763

A. P. THORNTON, Major,
Political Agent, Harrowli and Tonk Agency.

(6)

ULWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 434, dated Ulwar, 10th April 1893.

From—MAJOR T. C. PEARS, Political Agent, Ulwar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Ulwar Agency for the year 1892-93.

Colonel E. A. Fraser held charge of the Agency during the year till the 13th March when he was relieved by Major T. C. Pears.

TOUR.

The Political Agent was on tour from the 1st to the 28th December 1892, and from the 21st January to the 5th February 1893, visiting the Rajgarh, Luchmangarh, Kathumar, Govindgarh, and Thanaghazi Pergunnahs of the State.

PUBLIC EVENTS.

In April 1892 the Political Agent accompanied the late Maharaja, Mangal Singh, G.C.S.I., on a visit to Naini Tal. Shortly after his arrival His Highness was attacked by illness to which he succumbed on the 22nd May. His remains were conveyed to Ulwar where the funeral rites were performed on the 24th May in the presence of many thousands of his subjects. Maharaja Mangal Singh was succeeded by his son Jey Singh, aged 11 years, who took his seat on the *gadi* on the 5th June 1892.

The Agent to the Governor General arrived at Ulwar in the course of his tour on the 7th February 1893 and after a stay of six days left for Jeypore.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke of Austria was the guest of the Ulwar State from the 19th to the 27th February 1893, and was accompanied by the Political Agent on a shooting expedition in the Thanaghazi Pergunnah.

ADMINISTRATION.

The vacancy caused by the murder of Kunj Behari Lal, a member of the Ulwar Council in May 1892, was filled up in December by the appointment of Munshi Balmakund Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose services were lent to the State by the Government of India.

Munshi Ramdyal who was employed by the late Maharaja as Judge of the Appellate Court, was, with the approval of the Agent to the Governor General, re-appointed to that post on the 25th July in place of the late Munshi Sham Lal.

Since the decease of the late Maharaja the administration of the State has been conducted by the Council under the general guidance of the Political Agent.

SEASON AND CROPS.

The rainfall registered at the capital for the calendar year 1892 was 31.24, that for the year ending 31st March 1893 was 33.95 inches.

The *rabi* harvested in 1892 was reported to have suffered from frost, rust, and high winds, and the yield was below the average. The outturn of the *khari* crops was fair, except that of cotton, which was very poor owing to excessive and unseasonable rain.

During the year under report tuccavi advances were made to the extent of R13,020, of which R8,235 were for irrigation works, R4,557 for purchase of cattle, and R228 for seed. The number of new settlers reported was 510, of whom 192 were cultivators who left the State during the famine of 1877-78.

PRICES.

Prices of food-grain, with the exception of wheat, ruled low as compared with the two previous years as will be seen from statement A annexed.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The reports of the Inspecting Officers show that the Imperial Service Troops continue to make satisfactory progress. They attended the Meerut Camp of Exercise during the cold weather, and are said to have done well.

The guest-house mentioned in last year's report, which will be available for the accommodation of Inspecting Officers, has been completed.

HEALTH.

The Agency Surgeon reports that, owing to the prolonged hot weather and late rains, malarial fever was exceptionally prevalent. During the hot weather there was a severe epidemic of cholera, in the course of which there were 3,695 cases reported and 2,173 deaths.

The result of vaccine operations is satisfactory, the total number of deaths from small-pox recorded in 1892 being only 103 out of a total population of 812,589.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL.

Mr. Heatherley's management of the jail again calls for special commendation. The daily average of prisoners was 246, and there were only four deaths, one of which was due to sword wounds received by a prisoner before sentence.

SCHOOLS.

The number of boys' schools has been increased by one during the year, and there are now 101 boys' and 15 girls' schools in the State, maintained at an annual cost of R38,385. Six out of seven students sent up passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and 11 out of 20 Middle Examination of the Punjab and Allahabad Universities.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

Miss E. Smith, whose management of the Lady Dufferin Hospital is reported to have been excellent, resigned her appointment in November 1892 and Miss Hannan took over medical charge the following month.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

The five boundary disputes which were made over for settlement by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon in the beginning of 1892 have not, as yet been disposed off.

JUDICIAL.

During the year under review there was one case of murder and one of dacoity in which the value of the property plundered was R12. There were no cases of *sati*, infanticide, or *mail* robbery.

The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 4,172, involving 6,822 persons, of whom 3,187 were discharged, seven died or escaped from confinement, 3,545 were convicted, and 83 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Those convicted were punished as follows:—

Sentenced to death	1
Imprisoned	286
Fined	2,238
Whipped	31
Expelled	23
To furnish security	966

In connection with the murder of Kunj Behari Lal six persons were charged and tried by a special court composed of British officers.. Of the accused two received a free pardon, two were sentenced to death, one to transportation for life, and one to imprisonment for seven years. One of the death sentences was commuted to penal servitude by order of the Government of India.

The subjoined statements show the working of the civil courts:—

Disposal of Civil Cases.

YEAR.	Court of Appeal.	Civil Court (Dewani Adawlat.)	Tahsildars.	TOTAL.
1891	37	5,249	3,404	8,490
1892	13	2,538	3,778	6,329

	APPEALS (CIVIL).		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
From Tahsildars	287	238	49
„ Civil Court	421	402	19
„ Court of Appeal	135	114	21

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

Two cases of theft were tried by the Political Agent, and the accused sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

FINANCE.

The following abstract shows the financial position of the State:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	R	R	R
Income	27,02,074	27,29,950	26,63,828
Expenditure	25,63,600	25,39,374	24,33,342
Surplus	1,38,474	1,90,576	2,30,486
Cash balance at commencement of year	57,19,436	57,19,436	59,10,012
TOTAL	58,57,910	59,10,012	61,40,498

A statement of the receipts and disbursements in detail is attached (statement B.)

Of the cash balance shown in the preceding statement the sum of ten lakhs of rupees has recently been remitted to the Comptroller and Auditor-General to be invested in Government Promissory Notes.

NIMRANA.

No change has occurred in the administration of this estate, which is well managed by Kamdar Ram Kunwar, during the minority of Raja Janak Singh.

CROPS AND WEATHER.

The *rabi* harvest of 1891-92 was below the average, the wheat and barley being a 12-anna, and the gram and *sirson* an 8-anna crop. The *kharif* suffered considerably from excessive rain.

No new wells were constructed during the year, but advances were made by the State to cultivators for the repairs of old wells and for the purchase of cattle and seed.

The rainfall was 27.55 inches exceeding the average of the last four years by 8.20 inches.

FINANCE.

An abstract of the statement of accounts showing the receipts and disbursements for 1892-93 is subjoined:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	<i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>	<i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>	<i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>
Income	36,025 0 0	36,192 2 5	36,300 0 0
Expenditure	20,825 0 0	20,981 6 2	22,800 0 0
Surplus	15,200 0 0	15,210 12 3	13,500 0 0
Cash balance at commencement of year .	95,917 0 1	95,917 0 1	1,11,127 12 4
TOTAL	1,11,117 0 1	1,11,127 12 4	1,24,627 12 4

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL.

Thirty-one cases involving R761 were disposed of during the year.

CRIMINAL.

Seventy-five cases involving 68 persons were enquired into and disposed of as follows:—

Imprisoned	6
Fined	33
Transferred	2
Acquitted	27
TOTAL	68

STATEMENT A.

Comparative Statement of Prices-Current of the Principal Food-grains in the town of Ulwar for the years 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93.

	1890-91.						1891-92.						1892-93.					
	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.
April	15-12	21-10	22-0	17-12	19-14	22-0	15-0	20-13	19-4	16-9	20-8	19-11	15-12	23-6	24-1	21-15	23-14	25-15
May	15-14	21-1	22-0	16-9	19-6	22-0	16-3	21-8	19-0	15-9	20-9	19-0	15-12	23-6	22-13	21-0	23-0	23-2
June	15-14	20-13	22-0	16-15	20-10	21-2	15-13	21-5	18-8	15-0	20-12	18-15	15-5	21-9	21-12	19-15	21-10	21-7
July	15-14	20-15	21-8	16-8	20-9	21-0	15-13	20-4	16-13	14-12	20-3	17-12	4-12	20-2	20-9	18-5	20-6	20-5
August	16-12	22-0	21-4	16-8	20-6	20-15	14-12	18-10	15-9	13-8	18-11	16-5	14-15	21-0	23-2	18-14	21-1	20-12
September	15-13	20-4	22-7	16-6	19-4	20-13	14-3	17-10	14-8	12-7	17-6	16-4	15-7	23-5	26-1	21-14	22-11	23-12
October	16-4	21-2	21-0	18-12	19-5	21-9	14-5	18-12	14-10	14-5	18-4	16-6	15-6	23-12	27-1	25-0	23-5	20-3
November	16-4	21-8	21-9	19-0	20-0	22-12	14-4	19-6	18-5	16-10	19-4	19-6	15-0	24-13	27-14	25-7	23-9	20-2
December	16-3	21-10	22-5	19-5	19-11	22-9	14-3	19-13	20-10	16-8	19-1	20-1	13-13	24-15	28-10	26-10	23-6	25-4
January	15-6	20-2	20-11	18-7	18-6	21-14	13-14	18-15	20-4	17-7	19-3	20-6	13-9	26-8	29-14	29-5	24-0	20-12
February	14-14	19-7	20-0	17-8	18-10	20-13	14-3	21-6	22-12	18-10	21-4	21-9	12-15	25-10	29-5	30-1	3-10	28-0
March	13-15	19-3	19-12	17-9	18-5	19-10	14-11	23-1	23-13	22-6	23-5	23-14	12-14	26-13	30-4	30-4	24-6	26-6
AVERAGE	15-11.	20-13	21-6	17-9	19-8	21-7	14-12	20-2	18-10	16-2	19-13	19-2	14-10	23-12	26-1	24-1	22-14	23-9

T. C. PEARS, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

ULWAR, }
The 10th April 1893.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements for the Sabat 1948, September 1891 to August 1892, and estimate for the Samba year 1949, September 1893.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements for the Sanbat 1948, September 1891 to August 1892, and estimate for the Sanbat 1949											
		1891-92.		1892-93.		Disbursements.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Receipts.		Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.
I.—REVENUE—											
Land revenue	.	20,40,527	20,47,207	R	20,32,841	Khawas Chelas	.	38,673	34,037	R	37,993
Gardens and canals	.	28,000	24,851	36,069	Kitchen	.	.	20,649	26,301	16,112	20,001
Forest dues	.	6,335	10,510	6,089	Mahisigla	.	.	21,914	21,098	13,480	14,066
Tribute	.	18,046	18,315	18,041	Shikarkhana	.	.	15,257	14,066	50,131	18,582
Grazing lands	.	21,370	27,036	13,271	Toshak hana	.	.	1,00,000	1,00,533	18,582	22,474
Miscellaneous.	.	15,530	15,664	8,880	Miscellaneous	.	.	18,482	22,474	1,55,299	2,18,509
Total	.	21,29,808	21,43,583	21,15,171	Stables	.	.	1,14,508	76,737	52,644	28,630
	.				Breeding stud	.	.	31,286	31,060	1,02,997	1,04,864
	.				Elephants, camels, and bullock establishment	.	.	1,12,549	1,04,864	2,08,290	78,515
	.				Administrative establishment	.	.	2,09,091	78,123	3,87,064	4,76,046
	.				Judicial	.	.	75,520	3,93,740	4,17,407	25,263
	.				Army Local	.	.	3,93,374	3,88,866	40,544	36,949
	.				Imperial Service Troops	.	.	3,84,009	30,664	41,569	1,00,000
	.				Public works and workshops	.	.	5,14,056	23,400	16,598	24,999
	.				Gardens and canals	.	.	39,824	1,00,642	22,436	75,154
	.				Political agency and Vakil establishment	.	.	39,444	10,799	1,12,557	67,300
	.				Clothing and tent department	.	.	1,00,000	25,271	23,20,865	24,33,342
	.				Tuccavi and miscellaneous advances	.	.	11,058	25,303	25,39,374	61,40,498
	.				Commission and Nazool, etc.	.	.	25,271	22,121	59,10,012	85,73,840
	.				Miscellaneous employes	.	.	22,494	78,139	84,49,386	
	.				Jail and printing press	.	.	82,888	10,137		
	.				Schools and dispensaries	.	.	1,41,007	82,607		
	.				Charitable endowments, gifts, etc.	.	.	26,846			
	.				Miscellaneous	.	.				
Total	.				Total	.	.	23,48,625	23,20,865		
	.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE	.	.	25,63,600	25,39,374		
	.				CASH BALANCE	.	.	58,57,910	59,10,012		
	.				GRAND TOTAL	.	.	84,21,510	84,49,386		
II.—SEWAI JAMA—											
Customs	.	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	Gardens and canals	.	.	40,466			
Abkari	.	7,000	7,000	7,000	Political agency and Vakil establishment	.	.	41,411			
Copper mines and iron furnaces	.	2,134	1,665	1,676	Clothing and tent department	.	.	5,48,657			
Judicial fines, fees, and stamps	.	67,819	62,021	57,304	Tuccavi and miscellaneous advances	.	.	26,63,828			
Interest, savings of pay, etc.	.	1,41,855	1,36,942	1,75,800	Commission and Nazool, etc.	.	.	59,10,012			
Tuccavi and miscellaneous advances	.	1,35,411	1,46,563	1,00,000	Miscellaneous employes	.	.	85,73,840			
Schools and dispensaries	.	40,834	40,504	40,466	Jail and printing press	.	.				
Miscellaneous	.	52,213	66,582	41,411	Schools and dispensaries	.	.				
Total	.	5,72,226	5,86,367	5,48,657	Charitable endowments, gifts, etc.	.	.				
	.				Miscellaneous	.	.				
	.				Total	.	.				
	.				TOTAL INCOME	.	.				
	.				CASH BALANCE AT COMMENCEMENT OF YEAR	.	.				
	.				GRAND TOTAL	.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				
	.					.	.				

T. C. PEARS, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwar.ULWAR,
The 10th April 1893.

(7)

KOTAH AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 447 G., dated Kotah, 8th April 1893.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. C. WYLLIE, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kotah,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1892-93.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

The Agent to the Governor General entered the Kotah State from Jhalrapatan by the Khanpur road on the 6th December 1892, marched to Barah inspecting the country through which the proposed railway should pass, and then proceeded to Kotah, where he arrived on the 16th December 1892; he left again on the 22nd December, crossed the Chambal at Keshoraipatan, and marched through Bundi to Indergarh, the largest and most important of the Kotah Kotris. The Political Agent accompanied him throughout.

The Political Agent's own tour lasted from 29th November 1892 to the 24th February 1893 (exclusive of the installation week) during which he visited ten out of the fifteen nizamats and two of the kotris.

INSTALLATION.

The chief event of the year was the installation of His Highness the Maharao on the 21st December 1892 by Colonel Trevor, the Agent to the Governor General. A large number of European guests assembled in honour of the occasion and friendly visits were paid by His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi and His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir.

When the Kotah State was brought under British management in February 1874 the treasury contained only R1,519 in cash, while the claims against the Durbar amounted to R89,51,940. Enquiry reduced the debts to R46,43,125, all of which have been paid, and the cash balance in the State Treasury on 31st March 1893 was R15,39,114. The total amount spent in the Public Works Department (including the present year's allotment) has been R45,95,187.

Owing to the Maharao's youth and inexperience certain departments of the Administration remain under the Political Agent's superintendence.

On the 13th October 1892 His Highness completed his education at the Mayo College where he spent two-and-a-half years very profitably under the guardianship of Colonel Loch.

His Highness was married on the 21st November to a daughter of His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore.

On the 22nd October 1892 the services of Lieutenant J. Manners-Smith, V.C., were lent temporarily to the Kotah State by the Government of India for special duty with His Highness the Maharao under the orders of the Political Agent.

COUNCIL.

I much regret to say that death has deprived the Council of two of its members. Apji Prithi Sing of Koela, who was appointed on the 5th April 1890, died of cholera at Koela on the 9th June 1892 at the early age of 26. He was one of the principal Kotah nobles, had been educated at the Mayo College, was generally respected, and gave promise of a career of much usefulness.

On the 19th January 1893 Apji Kishen Singh of Rajgarh died unexpectedly after a short illness. He was a Rajput Sirdar of the old type now fast disappearing, had been in the Council since its first formation sixteen years ago, and was held in high esteem by all classes for his honesty of purpose and straightforward character.

The vacancies thus created have been filled by Maharaja Jaising of Bamulia and Raj Bijai Sing of Kunari, both of whom were educated at the Mayo College.

FINANCE.

The following figures show the ordinary revenue and expenditure for 1891-92 (Sambat year 1948) and the estimate for 1892-93 (Sambat year 1949).

	Estimate for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1891-92.	Budget for 1892-93.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Ordinary { Revenue	22,34,475	24,38,403	22,92,375
Expenditure	21,49,150	21,16,887	22,92,195
Extraordinary Expenditure . . . . .	...	98,381	3,17,992

It will be seen from the above that the actual ordinary revenue exceeded the estimate by R2,03,928, and that the actual ordinary expenditure was less than that estimated for by R32,263.

The extraordinary items of expenditure were—

(1) Special allotment to the Public Works Department for—	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
(a) Constructing wells and <i>baories</i> in the districts .	45,000	0	0
(b) Causeway over the Kali Sind River on the Tater-Barode Road	15,000	0	0
(c) Special allotment for repair to city bathing ghâts on the Chambal	21,744	0	0
(2) Tuccavi advances to cultivators for plough-bullocks .	8,124	0	0
(3) State requirements in connection with the marriage of His Highness the Maharao	4,510	14	9
(4) Census operations	1,935	8	0
(5) Imperial Service Camel Corps	2,067	1	0

A sum of R3,17,992 has been entered in the current year's budget to meet the following charges:—

	<i>R</i>
(1) The marriage expenses of His Highness the Maharao .	2,00,000
(2) Imperial Service Camel Corps (organisation)	1,17,992

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department grant for 1892-93 was R4,54,896, the largest that has yet been made.

The Executive Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

COURTS.

The sadar, civil, criminal, and appellate courts were presided over by same officials as before.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in appendices II and III. Civil suits have risen to 1,290 as compared with 954 instituted the previous year. This increase in litigation is due to the notified introduction at the end of two years of rules of limitation for the institution of suits.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Revenue Department has been strengthened by the appointment of Bahu Durga Pershad as third Assistant Revenue Superintendent. I regret to say there are heavy arrears in this department chiefly connected with settlement operations and enquiries into *mafi* holdings.

POLICE.

It will be seen from Appendix IV that the number of offences against property is nearly the same as the number recorded for the previous year. There is, however, a slight increase in the aggregate value of property stolen and recovered, the figures being, respectively, R19,328-15, and R2,721-2-6 for 1891-92 as compared, with R20,788-3-9 and R3,466-2 for 1892-93.

Only seven dacoities were reported against thirteen the previous year. None

of the cases were of a very serious nature. The number of cattle thefts has diminished from 57 cases involving 404 head to 44 cases involving 365 head.

It is very difficult to guard against cattle-lifting in the jungly districts adjoining Gwalior territory, because grazing is abundant and large herds of cattle insufficiently looked after are taken there for pasture in the hot weather.

One case of infanticide occurred during the year.

EDUCATION.

No additional schools were opened during the past twelve months but the total number of boys receiving education has risen from 972 to 1,085, a very small proportion as compared with the population.

The daily average attendance at all schools is shewn in Appendix V.

Munshi Sheo Pertab, formerly employed as tutor to His Highness the Maharao at the Mayo College, has lately been appointed Private Secretary to His Highness and Inspector of Schools.

HEALTH.

The general health of the inhabitants has been good during the year, except from the beginning of April to the end of July, when cholera prevailed throughout the State causing considerable mortality.

Two new dispensaries have been opened at Sultanpur and Mangrole, making the total number eleven. The European method of treatment is becoming by degrees more popular. Surgeon-Major J. Crofts has exerted himself with much success in the cause of vaccination.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The total rainfall during the year was 41.92 inches, the highest recorded.

The *khariif* crops suffered from the excessive wet and the harvest was below the average. It was hoped that a bumper *rabi* (of which there was every promise until the end of February) would make amends to the cultivators, but a succession of storms combined with cloudy days has practically ruined the wheat, and the loss in revenue will be serious.

KOTRI.

Maharaja Sher Sing of Indergarh, who is now 20 years of age was withdrawn from Mayo College in September last. On the 23rd January 1893 he married a daughter of Rawat Pertab Sing of Bhainsrorgarh in Meywar.

This Kotri, which has been under management since 1880, has now been made over with certain restrictions as regards control to the young Maharaja. While under management debts to the extent of R2,36,000 were liquidated.

GENERAL.

The telegraph line was extended from Deoli to Kotah (52 miles) and the office opened for despatch of messages on the 24th October 1892. The further extension of the wire to Jhalrapatan is now in progress.

Three parties under the orders of Mr. Saville, Executive Engineer, and Mr. H. Muscroft and Mr. Williams, Assistant Engineers, have been engaged during the cold season in making a preliminary survey for the Kotah portion of the proposed Muttra and Rutlam Railway. The Mokundra range of hills offer the only serious obstacle to the construction of the line in Kotah territory.

The organisation of the Imperial Service Camel Corps is in abeyance.

The Victoria Hospital has lost the services of Miss Mary Hannan who has been transferred to Ulwar.

Bessie Karimulla, the hospital assistant in charge under the orders of the Agency Surgeon, is doing very well. I regret to say, however, that the number of *pardahnasheen* patients shows no signs of increase.

Appen

Statement showing the Actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during the Sambat year and Budget Estimates

No.	PARTICULARS	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.			Actual Income of 1891-92.			Budget Estimate for 1892-93.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1	Land Revenue { Current	16,35,000	0	0	17,59,152	12	8	16,80,000	0	0
	Arrears	50,000	0	0	76,501	12	2	50,000	0	0
2	Compensation from the British Government for abolition of dues on salt	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0
3	Chhut	45,000	0	0	42,443	3	4	45,000	0	0
4	Kanungo Haq	10,000	0	0	9,914	11	5	10,000	0	0
5	Gardens	8,000	0	0	8,535	5	3	8,000	0	0
6	Forests	37,600	0	0	37,050	14	3	34,000	0	0
7	Tribute	50,000	0	0	52,356	8	4	50,000	0	0
8	Tulbana	1,000	0	0	1,429	0	6	1,000	0	0
9	Customs	2,50,000	0	0	2,58,452	6	3	2,50,000	0	0
10	Abkari	15,000	0	0	15,145	3	0	15,000	0	0
11	Mint	4,000	0	0	2,271	4	3	3,000	0	0
12	Judicial { Fines	7,000	0	0	12,965	1	1	7,000	0	0
	Fees	1,000	0	0	673	4	6	1,000	0	0
	Stamps	16,000	0	0	20,938	0	0	18,000	0	0
13	Advances recovered { Tuccavi	10,000	0	0	12,542	10	0	10,000	0	0
	Miscellaneous	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	3,000	0	0
14	Postal	1,200	0	0	975	10	6	1,200	0	0
15	Jail	2,000	0	0	1,855	5	5	2,000	0	0
16	Savings of pay, etc.	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
17	Exchange and interest	30,000	0	0	30,889	2	7	30,000	0	0
18	Miscellaneous	25,000	0	0	57,635	14	3	40,000	0	0
TOTAL		22,34,475	0	0	24,38,403	1	9	22,92,375	0	0
Balance in hand on 31st July 1891		.....			15,20,149	13	3	.....	
GRAND TOTAL		.....			39,58,552	15	0	.....	

KOTAH :
The 8th April 1893.

dix I.

1948 (from 1st August 1891 to 31st July 1892) with the columns of the Estimates of 1891-92 for 1892-93.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.		Actual Expenditure of 1891-92.		Budget Estimate for 1892-93.	
		R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720	0 0	3,84,720	0 0	3,84,720	0 0
2	Do. to Jeypore	14,397	13 0	14,397	13 0	14,397	13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Zenana Den	74,740	10 6	68,678	14 3	94,976	0 0
4	Political Agency	30,426	0 0	28,022	0 11	31,926	0 0
5	Council	24,300	0 0	23,500	0 0	27,300	0 0
	{ Pay of members	5,573	0 0	5,566	7 0	5,583	0 0
	{ Establishment	53,931	14 0	54,142	13 7	52,286	0 0
	{ Stables	14,903	0 0	14,903	0 0	14,903	0 0
	{ Elephants	9,451	0 0	9,451	0 0	10,315	0 0
6	Establishment and feeding charges	10,613	0 0	10,613	0 0	12,186	5 0
	{ Camels	9,487	9 0	9,487	9 0	9,487	9 0
	{ Farashkhana	831	8 0	831	8 0	831	8 0
	{ Wood and grass establishment	6,177	0 0	6,177	0 0	6,141	0 0
	{ Other Establishment	18,288	5 3	18,230	0 0	21,024	5 0
	{ Malsadar	1,19,040	0 0	1,19,020	2 10	1,19,148	0 0
	{ Nizamats	24,772	7 9	21,683	13 7	23,991	0 0
7	Revenue	45,000	0 0	44,179	11 7	45,000	0 0
	{ Forest Conservancy	5,000	0 0	3,096	8 11	5,000	0 0
	{ Chhut	25,000	0 0	25,000	0 0	.....	0 0
	{ Kanungo Haq	20,113	0 0	19,593	6 3	20,559	0 0
	{ Pateli do.	5,246	12 0	5,138	8 0	5,246	12 0
8	Customs	8,748	0 0	8,286	2 0	8,748	0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence Department	5,814	0 0	5,814	0 0	5,814	0 0
10	Hisal (Audit Office)	4,100	8 0	4,068	13 3	4,121	8 0
11	Treasury	1,387	0 0	988	3 3	1,387	0 0
12	Ambar	7,164	0 0	7,130	4 9	7,044	0 0
13	Mint	4,263	0 0	4,215	0 0	4,263	0 0
	{ Court of Appeal	4,392	0 0	4,392	0 0	4,392	0 0
	{ Civil Court	13,824	3 0	13,751	8 7	13,821	3 0
14	Judicial	16,098	0 0	14,361	11 5	17,046	0 0
	{ Criminal Court	700	0 0	700	0 0	700	0 0
	{ Establishment of Police	10,380	0 0	10,380	0 0	10,380	0 0
	{ Thanas	61,383	8 0	61,383	8 0	60,931	2 0
	{ Stamps	29,863	4 0	29,923	5 0	29,741	4 0
	{ Office Establishment	75,576	0 0	75,576	0 0	75,576	0 0
	{ Artillery	31,416	0 0	31,416	0 0	31,416	0 0
15	Army	66,423	0 0	66,423	0 0	1,67,215	0 0
	{ Regular Cavalry	1,55,797	0 0	1,55,777	8 0	1,56,056	8 0
	{ Irregular do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000	0 0
	{ Regular Infantry	8,309	10 0	8,309	10 0	8,291	10 0
	{ Irregular do.	3,97,585	0 0	3,97,585	0 0	4,54,896	0 0
16	Pensions	18,450	0 0	18,010	5 3	18,450	0 0
17	Public Works Department	19,212	9 6	19,212	9 6	19,272	10 0
18	Jail	6,286	3 6	5,592	6 4	6,370	3 0
19	Gardens	1,49,056	2 6	1,49,056	2 6	1,44,931	8 0
20	Vakils	11,708	0 0	9,673	5 2	15,845	12 0
21	Religious and Charitable Endowments	5,500	0 0	5,500	0 0	5,500	0 0
22	Festivals	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0
	{ Marriages	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
23	Gifts	3,500	0 0	3,500	0 0	3,500	0 0
	{ Deaths	10,902	0 0	10,905	9 9	11,357	8 0
24	Stationery	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0
25	Advances	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0
	{ Tuccavi	9,013	0 0	8,945	14 11	9,061	0 0
26	Schools	22,226	0 0	22,555	5 1	31,970	0 0
27	Medical	1,000	0 0	79	14 7	1,000	0 0
28	Exchange and Interest	2,094	0 0	2,088	0 0	2,094	0 0
29	Izlaighar Establishment	2,500	0 0	2,063	15 5	2,500	0 0
30	Refund of Deposits, etc.	3,175	0 0	3,175	0 0	3,175	0 0
31	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs and Jaghirdars for abolition of dues on salt	8,000	0 0	8,072	12 11	8,000	0 0
	{ Bhatta	31,000	0 0	30,857	12 5	35,000	0 0
32	Miscellaneous	14,000	0 0	4,384	7 4	10,000	0 0
33	Sarai (Relaying of tiled roofs)	14,790	0 0	14,653	4 2	9,300	0 0
34	Mayo College	4,500	0 0	4,595	9 8	6,000	0 0
35	Band Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	21,49,150	0 0	21,16,887	6 2	22,92,195	0 0
	EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE	.....	.....	98,381	7 9	3,17,992	0 0
	TOTAL	.....	.....	22,15,268	13 11	26,10,187	0 0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1892	.....	.....	17,43,284	1 1	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....	39,58,552	15 0	.....	.....

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Kotah.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1892.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF					Struck off.	TOTAL.	Pending on 31st March, 1893.	REMARKS.	
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.							
SADAR CIVIL COURTS.													
Suits exceeding { R5,000	
Suits exceeding { " 1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	1	8	9	6	1	...	...	1	8	1	...
do. " 300, do. " 1,000	4	52	56	45	4	...	...	2	51	2	...
Suits not exceeding R300	8	675	683	555	42	42	...	38	677	6	...		
TOTAL	13	735	748	606	47	45	...	41	739	9	...		
NAZIM'S COURTS.													
Suits not exceeding R300	53	555	608	348	34	88	...	90	660	48	...		
GRAND TOTAL	66	1,290	1,356	954	81	133	...	131	1,299	57	...		

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1892.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF				Total.	Pending on 31st March, 1893.	REMARKS.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.				
Criminal cases received for confirmation Criminal appeals	...	91 97	91 109	51 77	13 15	27 6	...	91 98	...	
	12	188	200	128	28	33	...	189	11	
	TOTAL									
CIVIL CASES APPEALS.										
Cases exceeding { R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 300, do. " 1,000	2	5	5	1	1	...	...	3	2	
Cases not exceeding R300	15	6	8	3	2	2	...	7	1	
TOTAL	17	105	120	58	20	23	...	101	19	
GRAND TOTAL	29	116	133	62	23	26	...	111	22	
		304	333	190	51	59	...	300	33	

KOTAH,
The 8th April 1893.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Kotah.

Appendix IV.
Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1892.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1893.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.	REMARKS.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.					
1	Culpable homicide . . . .	...	2	2	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	R a. p.	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Infanticide . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dacoity	3		10	8	2	1	12	3	9	...	2,030	30	55 4 0	...	
5	Robbery	2	17	19	17	2	4	11	5	6	...	1,568 14 6	112	81 11 0	80	
6	Theft { Cattle Other . . . .	...	41	41	43	1	39	71	62	10	...	...	305	...	271	
		3	188	191	190	1	107	281	192	92	...	16,888 15 3	...	3,320 3 9	...	
7	Counterfeiting coin . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Poisoning	1	3	4	4	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	Grievous hurt . . . .	...	10	10	10	...	10	16	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
10	Abduction . . . .	...	24	24	24	...	11	31	19	15	...	...	...	...	...
11	Buying or disposing of stolen property . . . .	...	2	2	2	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
12	Arson . . . .	...	2	2	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
13	Other crimes	9	431	493	481	12	179	485	208	277	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	18	787	805	787	19	369	930	505	425	...	20,788 3 0	507	3,465 2 9	351	

KOTAH; }
The 5th April 1893.

W. H. WYLLIE, Agent-Col.,
Political Agent, Kotah.

APPENDIX V.

Return showing the Number of Boys in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1892-93.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF BOYS.					Daily average number of attendance.	Total number of teachers.	REMARKS.
	In English.	In Urdu.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindl.	Total.			
Kotah City School	102	54	8	138	302	251	11	
VILLAGE SCHOOLS.								
1. Anta	...	2	...	22	24	20	1	
2. Atroo	7	...	...	22	29	20	3	
3. Baran	...	27	...	46	73	44	2	
4. Barode	36	36	22	1	
5. Digode	47	47	22	1	
6. Etawah	...	9	...	39	48	38	1	
7. Kithun	61	61	36	1	
8. Kanwas	23	23	21	1	
9. Khanpur	...	2	...	63	65	31	1	
10. Kishengunj	21	21	14	1	
11. Kunjer	29	29	20	1	
12. Mangrole	2	37	39	38	1	
13. Mandana	...	5	10	60	75	30	1	
14. Ranchunderpura	...	18	2	19	39	39	3	
15. Sangode	47	47	44	1	
16. Shergarh	31	31	28	1	
17. Siswahi	1	12	...	39	52	31	1	
18. Sultanpur	44	44	21	1	
Total	110	129	22	824	1,085	770	34	

KOTAH;

The 8th April 1893.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, Lieut.-Col.,

Political Agent, Kotah.

(8)

JHALLAWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 164 G., dated Jhalrapatan, 15th May 1893.

From—G. R. Irwin, Esq., Political Agent of Jhallawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Report on the Administration of the Jhallawar State for the year ending 31st March 1893.

I regret the delay in submission which is due to my not having taken over charge of my appointment till the 30th April. I only arrived at Jhallawar on the 14th instant, and I cannot therefore say much from personal knowledge of the affairs of the State during the past year.

The separate report drawn up by the Durbar for Sambat 1947, which was promised in the first paragraph of the last year's report, is in the Press, and it will be submitted as soon as it is printed.

PERSONNEL.

Major J. H. Sadler held charge of this Agency from 1st April to 12th November and Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill from 13th November 1892 to 18th January 1893. For the rest of the year Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., officiated in addition to his own duties as Political Agent in Kotah.

TOURS.

Major Sadler went on tour in April 1892 to Manohar Thana and Lieutenant-Colonel Newill to Asnawar in October. In January and February 1893 Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie visited some tahsils of Central Jhallawar.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJ RANA.

On the 1st December 1892 His Highness the Maharaj Rana was re-invested by the Agent to the Governor General, with powers to administer all departments of the State except that of revenue.

With the exception of an attack of fever in November 1892 the health of His Highness has been good throughout the year. He was absent from his capital in May and October 1892 on short visits to the North-Western Provinces and Abu.

COUNCIL.

There was no change amongst the Members during the year. I understand that they continued to perform their duties satisfactorily and to give the Political Agent their advice and assistance in all matters referred to them. These are not points on which I can of my own knowledge offer any opinion.

COURT OF WARDS.

The manager appointed last year to conduct the business of the Sarthul Estate has, I am informed, discharged his duties satisfactorily.

The heavy claims against the Estate alluded to in paragraph 7 of last year's report have been admitted by the Council to the extent of R42,298-1-6 on account of principal and R13,030-6 on account of interest: total R55,328-7-6. These claims can be partially met from a sum of R30,000 now lying in deposit in the State Treasury to the credit of the jaghir.

Owing to the death of the Rao of Hurnarda this small estate has come under the court during the year under report, and the old Kamdar has been appointed as Manager. The claims against the estate are being enquired into by the Council.

JAGHIRDARS AND NOBLES.

Out of the sum of Rs76,984 outstanding against the jaghirdars mentioned in paragraph 9 of the last year's report, Rs2,628-15 have since been recovered.

ZENANA SIRDARS.

No deaths have occurred amongst the zenana sirdars during the year.

COURTS.

There has been a slight decrease, mainly on the appellate side, in the number of civil cases coming before the appellate court.

On the criminal side there has been an increase in both original and appellate cases counterbalanced to some extent by a slight reduction in the miscellaneous references, which the Appellate Judge attributes to the improved working of the criminal court.

In the civil court there were during the past year in all 887 cases involving Rs1,03,064-6-6 against 910 cases involving claims to the value of Rs1,11,194 for the preceding year, and the court's income has decreased proportionately.

The falling off in the number of cases instituted may possibly be attributable to hard times in consequence of unfavourable seasons.

A fair amount of work has been done in the execution of decrees, although the court complains of great slowness in the procedure and want of hearty co-operation from the other departments and tahsil courts.

The work of the criminal court has been commended for its system and despatch. A larger percentage of its decisions has been upheld on appeal than heretofore, and the appellate court has only, in comparatively few instances, had to interfere in the way of supervision.

The working of the tahsil courts has apparently improved.

On the civil side the percentage of cases disposed of has increased from 84 per cent. to 89 per cent.

I understand, however, that there is still room for improvement in the quality of the work.

In the criminal branch the tahsil courts have rather better results than on the civil side,

CRIME.

From the statement of offences received from the Durbar, it appears that crime has increased in comparison with 1891-92.

Of the more serious offences there have been--

Murders	6
Culpable homicides not amounting to murder	1
Dacoities	2
Robberies	10

Out of the murders two occurred in the Chaoni, two in Gungdhar, and one each in Manohar Thana and the Chipa Barode District. In two of these cases the accused are at large, in another the suspected culprit is in *howalat*, and in the other three the guilty parties have been arrested and punished, one of them being capitally sentenced.

The culpable homicide not amounting to murder was the result of a quarrel between four intoxicated sweepers, one of whom succumbed to his injuries, the other three were arrested and convicted in due course.

Out of the two dacoities, one occurred in the Chipa Barode and the other in the Shahabad District. No one has been convicted.

The police dealt with 1,568 cases, the percentage of convictions to arrests was 31·3, and of the value of property recovered to that of property stolen 54.

There have been no cases of infanticide or of opium smuggling reported during the year.

JAIL.

The daily average number of sick in the Jail during 1892 was 8·54 as compared with 6·10 in the previous year.

Nine deaths are reported as against twelve in 1891.

There was no epidemic in, or escape from, the Jail during the year under report.

TRADE.

The returns show an increase, chiefly in grain, in exports of 1,42,897 maunds over the figures of the previous year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith's report has as usual been forwarded separately through the Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General, in the Public Works Department, Central India and Rajputana, and it calls for no remarks.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in April 1892 and decided three cases between this State and Gwalior. One of these has been appealed by Jhallawar and is not yet settled.

Two cases between this State and Indore were decided amicably during the year.

EDUCATION.

There appears to be nothing calling for special mention under this head.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Six boys from this State were at the Mayo College during 1892-93 the reports on their progress and conduct are on the whole satisfactory.

WALTERKRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARNI SABHA.

In Sambat 1948 there were—

	Marriages.	Deaths.
Rajputs	77	49
Charuns	8	2
TOTAL	85	51

against 50 marriages and 47 deaths in Sambat 1947.

The Committee, I understand, continues to do good and useful work. The principles of the Sabha are said to be now better understood and to be gaining ground.

In the cases mentioned above there were twenty-six infringements of the marriage rules and one only of the death rules. Due notice of these was taken by the local committee.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall for the year, as registered at the Chaoni-Jhalrapatan, was 40·35 inches, the average of the last nine years being 35·98 inches.

The heavy fall in September spoiled the *kharif* crops and the incessant showers from December 1892 to end of March 1893 damaged wheat and opium, which also suffered from hail and frost in February and high winds in March.

The outturn of wheat is reported to be generally bad: gram on the other hand has been very successful.

FINANCE.

Owing to the system on which the State accounts are drawn up I can only submit figures for Sambat 1948. The report has already been unavoidably delayed, and I do not think it worth while to delay it further for detailed examination of such belated statistics. The budget for Sambat 1950 has not yet been completed, and will be separately submitted.

No.	RECEIPTS.	ESTIMATE.			ACTUAL.			DIFFERENCE.		
		R	a. p.		R	a. p.		Increase.	Decrease.	
1	Opening Balance	6,00,000	0 0	7,00,615 5 0½	1,00,615 5 0½	...	...	1,701 0 10½	...
2	Arrears.									
3	Pergunnahs	...	...	26,416 11 8	26,446 11 8	...	...	3,321 9 1½	5,396 5 7
4	Customs	...	...	1,929 1 9	1,929 1 9	...	...	180 9 0	1,069 13 0
	Miscellaneous	...	...	70,903 12 1	70,903 12 1	...	...	...	13,062 13 8
	TOTAL	...	...	99,279 9 6	99,279 9 6	...	...	...	9,089 7 9
	Current year.							...	14,692 12 11	
5	Pergunnahs	13,16,675	2 1	12,24,378 6 1	...	92,296 12 0	...	...	41,448 8 10
6	Customs	1,13,847	0 0	1,05,257 1 7	...	8,539 14 5	...	...	20,632 15 0
7	Miscellaneous	1,04,940	13 3	1,09,293 10 4½	5,257 13 1½	...	...	...	6,243 6 4
	TOTAL	15,34,562	15 4	14,38,934 2 0½	5,257 13 1½	1,00,886 10 5	...	4,495 5 0	74,919 0 10½	
	TOTAL ARREARS AND CURRENT	15,34,562	15 4	15,38,213 11 6½	1,04,537 6 7½	1,00,886 10 5	...	9,701 7 11½	74,949 0 10½	
	TOTAL WITH BALANCE	21,34,562	15 4	22,33,859 0 7	2,05,192 11 8	...	...	40,928 13 8½	...
	Recovery of advances	1,05,000	0 0	1,08,390 7 10½	3,390 7 10½	...	...	50,630 5 8½	74,949 0 10½
	GRAND TOTAL	22,39,562	15 4	23,47,249 8 5½	2,08,573 3 6½	1,00,886 10 5	...	Not decrease	24,313 11 2¼	

Net increase R1,07,686-9-14.

JHALRAPATAN; }
The 15th May 1893. }

G. R. IRWIN,
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

(9)

BIKANIR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 510-5G., dated Bikanir, 11th April 1893.

From—C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Bikanir,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bikanir Political Agency for the year 1892-93.

I held charge of the Political Agency throughout the period under review and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. French-Mullen, M.D., who had previously officiated as Agency Surgeon, was confirmed in that appointment before the close of the year on the transfer to Oodeypore of Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank.

THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness the Maharaja, who is still at the Mayo College, spent the summer vacation at Mount Abu and the *Dusseerah* and Christmas holidays at Bikanir. The Maharaja also came to Bikanir on the occasion of the visit in October of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and in December on that of the consecration of a temple and well erected and dug by Maji Sheikhatwaji, one of the widows of the late Chief. In November the Maharaja visited Kotah to witness the installation of his school-fellow the Maharao of that State. The Maharaja, who was promoted to the fourth class at the Mayo College during the year, did well in his examinations, and his health and conduct have been satisfactory in every respect. Much of the credit for this result is due to His Highness' tutor and assistant guardian, Pāndit Ram Chandra Dube.

SARDARS.

Rawat Hukm Sing of Rawatsar and Rawal Bolidan of Gorhiala, brother-in-law of late Maharaja Sardar Sing, died during the year.

ADMINISTRATION.

No change took place in the *personnel* of the Council of Regency or of any of the higher administrative offices. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on Sodhi Hukm Sing, Vice-President of the Council of Regency, on the 1st January 1893.

REVENUE.

The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the several tahsils:—

TAHSILS.	RAINFALL.	
	Inches.	Cents.
1. Anupgarh	10	9
2. Bahaderan	32	18
3. Bikanir	19	43
4. Churu	44	82
5. Dungargarh	17	72
6. Hanumangarh	12	80
7. Lunkaransar	15	52
8. Mirzawala	11	72
9. Nahar	21	8
10. Rajgarh	23	81
11. Ratangarh	22	13
12. Lardarshahr	23	27
13. Sujangarh	23	86
14. Suratgarh	14	53

The scarcity noticed in last year's report continued during the first quarter of the year under review, and it was necessary to keep the famine relief works open till the commencement of the rains. The rainfall was copious throughout all parts of the State, and by the end of July nearly all those in receipt of relief had betaken themselves to other occupations. Those who had emigrated returned and cultivation took place over a much more extended area than usual. In order to facilitate cultivation the expenditure of R40,000 on advances for the purchase of bullocks and seed-grain was sanctioned, of which, however, only R21,931 were actually borrowed. Of this amount nearly the whole was repaid after the harvest had been reaped. The crops both of grain and fodder were excellent. Owing to the scarcity of the previous year it was believed that, even in the event of a good harvest, the land revenue would not be realised in full, and only R6,46,785 were entered on this account in the budget for 1892-93. The actual receipts amounted to R7,53,354. A little injury was caused to the autumn crop in some places by locusts and other insects. The *rabi* crop, though slightly damaged by cold and rain during the winter, promises well.

Five new estates came under the management of the Court of Wards during the year, bringing the total number up to twenty. Each of the estates under management was in debt when the management commenced, but considerable progress has been made in paying off liabilities. In cases in which the creditors have been willing in consideration of immediate payment to make a substantial reduction in their claims, money has been lent at a low rate of interest by the Durbar. Where the creditors have declined to make any abatement their claims have been liquidated so far as the balance to the credit of the estate allowed. The necessity for paying off debts and the embarrassed condition of most of the estates have rendered it impossible to do much in the way of material improvements.

The one application for compensation for loss of customs duties which was pending on the 1st April 1892 was disposed of during the year.

FINANCE.

The receipts for the Sambat year 1948 (1891-92) amounted to R17,66,641 and the expenditure to R16,42,268. The year under review opened with a credit balance of R22,43,418, of which R20,34,300 were invested in Government paper. Owing to the scarcity it was found necessary to sell promissory notes to the value of one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees to meet current expenditure. Six-and-a-half lakhs of rupees were sold and the proceeds were lent to the Marwar Durbar for the purposes of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway. The liquidation of the loan to Jodhpur commences at the rate of three lakhs of rupees a year from the beginning of the present year.

JUDICIAL.

The following table shows the result of the working of the courts during the year.

COURTS.	Cases.	Pending on the 1st April 1892.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending on the 1st April 1893.
Nizamats and tahsils	Criminal	22	1,503	1 525	1,508	17
	Civil	112	2,813	2 925	2,727	198
	Revenue	338	1,673	20 11	1,725	286

COURTS.	Cases.	Pending on the 1st April 1892.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending on the 1st April 1893.
Nizamaton the Appellate side	Criminal . . .	5	110	115	115	..
	Civil . . .	26	224	250	234	16
	Revenue . . .	8	79	87	85	2
Appellate Court . . .	Criminal . . .	6	227	233	221	12
	Civil . . .	60	236	296	268	28
	Revenue . . .	5	57	62	57	5
Regency Council . . .	Criminal . . .	6	83	89	85	4
	Civil . . .	18	183	201	197	4
	Revenue . . .	13	508	521	520	1
TOTAL . . .	. . .	619	7,696	8,315	7,742	573

A further decrease took place in the number of cases instituted which fell from 9,010 in 1891-1892 to 7,696 in the year under review, the decrease being common to all classes of cases and to all courts except the Regency Council. The majority of the cases coming before the lastnamed court are second or third appeals, and the reduction in the period of limitation which in 1889-90 and 1890 led to an increase of work in the lower courts, affected the higher courts in the same manner in 1891-1892 and the succeeding year. Taking all the courts together the number of cases pending was less by 46 at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Of the 2,925 original civil cases tried during the year 1,782 or 60·9 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiffs. In the revenue courts decrees were given in 1,297 cases or 64·4 per cent. of the 2,011 cases tried. The result of the civil and revenue appeals was satisfactory in the Regency Council and appellate court, where 77·0 and 73·9 per cent., respectively, were rejected. Of the appeals tried by the nazims 52·1 per cent. were unsuccessful.

The total number of criminal cases instituted in the nizamats and tahsils during the year was 1,503 as compared with 1,859 in 1891-92, the decrease being due no doubt mainly to the excellence of the harvest. Twenty-two cases were pending at the beginning of the year, giving a total of 1,525 cases for disposal. Of these 49 were transferred to other courts and 17 were pending on the 1st April. Of the 1,459 cases disposed of, punishment was inflicted in 873 or 59·8 per cent. as compared with 56·7 in 1891-92 and 46·8 per cent. in the previous year. Eight cases of dacoity and highway robbery took place during the year against sixteen in the previous year.

Cases of cattle theft fell from 327 to 258 and other thefts from 413 to 356. The value of the property stolen was R23,128, as against R19,747 in 1891-92, and the number of cattle stolen was 519 against 623. Of the stolen property R6,714 or over 29 per cent., and of the stolen cattle 352 or nearly 67 per cent. were recovered, showing some improvement as compared with the previous year. Of the 115 criminal appeals which came before the Nizamats during the year, the decision of the lower court was upheld in 58, and 21 were rejected; the order of the lower court being revised or amended in the remaining 28. Two hundred and eleven criminal appeals came before the appellate court and 72 before the Council, the decision of the lower court being upheld in 74 per cent. of the former and 65 per cent. of the latter.

Sixteen cases of homicide were tried by the Council of Regency. In six of these, involving 23 persons, the full Council sat with the Political Agent as President. Four of the accused persons were punished with death, two with imprisonment for life, and two with shorter terms of imprisonment. The remainder were acquitted.

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

Cholera, which, as noticed in the last report, was prevalent in 1891-92 did not disappear from the villages till the end of July. The last case reported in Bikanir city occurred on the 28th November. Of 6,364 cases in the villages and 186 cases in the city, 3,316 and 103, respectively, proved fatal. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-five in-patients and 75,426 out-patients were treated at the State dispensaries during the calendar year 1892, the corresponding figures for 1891 being 2,059 and 43,178, respectively. Two hundred and sixty major and 4,248 minor operations were performed during the year. Out of 12,150 vaccinations performed 98·93 per cent. were reported as successful. The figures for 1891 were 21,667 and 99·70, respectively.

JAIL.

The Bikanir Jail contained 514 prisoners on the 31st March 1893, against 493 at the beginning of the year. A portion of the jail extension, mentioned in the last report, has now been completed, and is used for the accommodation of prisoners. The remainder will shortly be ready. A new jail has been built at Sujangarh, and it is intended to erect one at Reni during the present year.

INFANTICIDE.

One case of infanticide which was reported to have been committed is now pending before the Regency Council.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

No fresh boundary dispute took place during the year. The Marwar and Bikanir boundary was demarcated by the Assistant to the Resident, Western Rajputana States, and myself, in February, and pillars are now being erected.

EDUCATION.

There were 457 pupils in the main school, 27 in the branch school, and 52 in the girls' school at the close of the year. The average attendance at the boys' school at the capital was 312·67 and at the girls' school 24·90. Want of funds prevented the establishment of a school for sons of Thakurs mentioned in last year's report, but it is hoped that the scheme will be carried into effect this year.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Ten boys including His Highness the Maharaja were at the College during the year under report.

CONSERVANCY.

Satisfactory arrangements are in force for the conservancy of the city and its suburbs, and in most of the larger towns cleanliness is attended to. The number of Brahmini bulls in the city has caused much inconvenience for some time and an arrangement has now been made with the consent of the inhabitants for keeping them in a *pinjra pole*, the cost of which will be defrayed by fixed contributions from the givers of marriage and funeral feasts.

SOCIAL REFORMS.

The rules for the curtailment of expenses in connection with marriages and funeral ceremonies among the Rajputs continued to work satisfactorily. During the year under review the Mahesri community of the Bikanir city have drawn up and approved a set of rules regarding the reduction of expenses in connection with their marriage and funeral ceremonies.

ARMY.

The strength of the Camel Corps at the close of the year was 432. A shooting team, consisting of three officers and ten sepoy, went to Meerut in January last and competed successfully with the other Imperial Service Troops. At the close of the year a detachment of the corps, 235 strong, was sent to Jodhpur for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief in India. His Excellency expressed himself much satisfied with the appearance of all ranks. Some reductions have been effected in the State Cavalry and Infantry.

RAILWAY.

The Bikanir Railway during the year ending on the 31st December realised a dividend of 3·8 per cent., and its working was in all respects satisfactory. In February the branch line in Marwar from Merta Road to Phalera was opened. This line will, it is anticipated, bring a considerable increase of traffic to Bikanir.

MINT.

Arrangements were completed during the year for the issue of a new coinage under Act IX of 1876. One lakh of the new rupees is now in the Treasury, and further sums will be obtained as the old coinage is called in.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

No case of mail robbery took place during the year.

SETTLEMENT.

Mr. P. J. Fagan, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, whose services have been lent to the Bikanir Durbar, took over charge of his duties as Settlement Officer on the 12th August 1892. Since that time Mr. Fagan has been occupied principally in collecting the necessary establishment, training amins, girdawars, and patwaris, and preparing apparatus for measurement. Schools for amins, girdawars, and patwaris have been opened at Suratgarh and Reni, and upwards of a hundred amins are now being trained or are engaged in measurement work. Measurements have been commenced in 25 villages of the Suratgarh Nizamat, and will be undertaken on a larger scale as soon as the necessary establishment is ready. Besides doing this preliminary work the Settlement Officer has inspected the *khalsa* area of the Suratgarh and Reni Nizamats with a view to learn how the present assessment has worked and what the revenue-paying capacity of the land is. He has also endeavoured to ascertain by local enquiry what are generally the nature and extent of the customary rights of the different classes of villagers in order to ensure a proper distribution of the revenue payable by each village. It is hoped that the settlement operations will be completed in two-and-a-half or three years.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

During my cold weather tour I visited all the nizamats and each of the tahsils except Bahaderan and Mirzawala.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

The work of the office establishment was satisfactory throughout the year.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Criminal side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1893.

No.	Cases.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1892.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases transferred.	Number of cases in which punishment is awarded.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1893.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.						Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.
									Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Abandoned.	Died.	Under trial.			
1.	Murder . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Attempt to murder . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Dacoity . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Highway robbery . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Cattle theft	9	258	267	84	30	148	5	411	207	194	..	..	..	10	21 0 0	..	342
7.	Other theft	1	356	357	134	11	211	1	608	313	292	..	..	1	2	14,373 14 3	6,214 1 0	..
8.	Abortion . . . . .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Attempted suicide . . . . .	..	9	9	5	..	4	..	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Grievous hurt . . . . .	..	18	18	6	1	11	..	30	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Poisoning . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Sale of children . . . . .	..	5	5	3	..	2	..	15	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Abduction . . . . .	..	11	11	8	..	3	..	12	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Escape from lawful custody . . . . .	..	9	9	..	..	9	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Counterfeit coin . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Arson . . . . .	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Other offences	12	834	846	344	7	484	11	1,560	817	729	..	..	1	13	14,394 14 3	6,214 1 0	..
	TOTAL	22	1,503	1,525	586	49	873	17	2,662	1,376	1,259	..	..	2	25	14,394 14 3	6,214 1 0	342

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

THE BIKANIR STATE
The 11th April 1893.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Civil side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1893.

No.		INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.			Number of cases pending on the 31st April 1893.
		Cases closing on the 1st April 1892.	1892.	TOTAL.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.	
1.	Money transaction	96	2,602	2,698	1,677	783	58	180
2.	Settlement of account	4	29	33	10	12	5	6
3.	Dispute regarding houses	7	33	40	17	20	2	1
4.	Mortgage . . . . .	...	15	15	8	6	1	...
5.	Proprietary rights	4	39	43	16	17	5	5
6.	Right of pre-emption . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Marriage disputes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Miscellaneous	1	95	96	54	32	4	6
	TOTAL	112	2,813	2,925	1,782	870	75	198

BIKANIR;
The 11th April 1893. }

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Revenue side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1893.

OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES FOR 1892-93.

115

No.	NATURE OF CASES.	INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.			Transferred.	No. of cases pending on the 1st April 1893.
		No. of cases pending on the 1st April 1892.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Decreed.	Settled by Ruzhumna.	Dismissed.		
1	Claim to villages	4	14	18	2	1	10	...	5
2	Boundary disputes	4	20	24	5	3	14	1	1
3	Chaudhar	2	6	8	3	1	3	...	1
4	Dispute regarding Bakm	9	230	239	80	41	78	...	40
5	Division of property	1	9	10	1	...	6	1	2
6	Land dispute	10	220	230	69	37	117	...	7
7	Settlement of accounts	1	5	6	3	2	1	...	...
8	Cattle-grazing . . . . .	...	13	13	2	1	6	...	4
9	Stray cattle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mutation of names . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Zemindari cess . . . . .	...	7	7	2	2	3	...	...
12	Tanks and wells . . . . .	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
13	Right in drinking water	1	10	11	8	1	1	...	1
14	Claim for subsistence allowance . . . . .	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	2
15	Miscellaneous	306	1,135	1,441	1,121	15	35	47	223
	TOTAL	338	1,673	2,011	1,237	105	274	49	286

BIKANIR ; }
The 11th April 1893.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Council and Appellate Court for the year ending on the 31st March 1893 (Criminal side).

COURTS.	CRIME.	No. of cases pending on the 1st April 1892.	No. of cases instituted.	TOTAL.	No. of cases disposed	No. of cases transferred.	No. of cases pending on the 1st April 1893.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	NUMBER OF PERSONS						Amount of property plundered.	No. of cattle plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	No. of cattle recovered.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.
									Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Abandoned.	Died.	Under trial.						
COUNCIL.	ORIGINAL SIDE.	2	11	13	4	..	3	6	22	8	8	..	..	..	6	R a. p.	9	..	2	..	..
	Murder	..	3	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dacoity	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Highway robbery	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Theft of cattle	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other theft	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COUNCIL.	CASES APPEALED AGAINST.	4	41	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abduction	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grievous hurt	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Escape from lawful custody	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	6	82	88	4	2	3	6	23	8	9	..	..	..	6	1,930 8 0	..	..	2	..	..
	Reversed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
APPELLATE COURT.	ORIGINAL SIDE.	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Murder	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capable homicide not amounting to murder	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Attempt to murder	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	21	16	5	..	..	..	..	6,286 13 3	..	..	5	..	..
	Dacoity	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	500 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Other theft	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Poisoning	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	18 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
APPELLATE COURT.	CASES APPEALED AGAINST.	..	6	26	3	1	..	2	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grievous hurt	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Highway robbery	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	..	23	22	8	1	2	11	39	29	9	..	1	..	..	6,804 13 3	14	500	8	..	..
	Reversed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Revised.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
APPELLATE COURT.	CASES APPEALED AGAINST.	1	45	46	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Theft of cattle	1	29	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other offences	4	131	135	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
APPELLATE COURT.	TOTAL	6	205	211	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	6	227	233	8	4	12	11	39	29	9	..	1	..	..	6,804 13 3	14	500	8	157	14

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

BIKANIR, }
The 11th April 1893.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Regency Council, the Appellate Court and the Nizamats during the year ending on the 31st March 1893.

COURTS.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.										REVENUE.											
	Cases.			Disposed of.				Cases.			Disposed of.				Cases.			Disposed of.														
	Pending on the 31st March 1892.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on the 31st March 1893.	Pending on the 31st March 1892.	Instituted.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on the 31st March 1893.	Pending on the 31st March 1892.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	By Ratanma.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on the 31st March 1893.	
REGENTY COUNCIL.																																
Cases on the Original Side . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	18	183	201	...	...	154	22	21	...	4	4	68	72	...	...	47	11	14	...	...	11	31	42	...	...	...	...	33	2	7	...	1
TOTAL	18	183	201	...	...	154	22	21	...	4	6	82	88	5	6	47	11	14	2	3	13	508	521	...	...	...	...	511	2	7	...	1
APPELLATE COURT.																																
Cases on the Original Side	4	6	10	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	22	23	8	11	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	56	230	286	...	...	184	43	33	...	26	6	205	211	...	...	157	30	14	...	10	5	57	62	...	...	...	...	37	6	14	...	5
TOTAL	60	236	296	5	3	184	43	33	...	28	6	227	233	8	11	157	30	14	1	12	5	57	62	...	...	...	...	37	6	14	...	5
NIZAMATS.																																
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	26	224	250	...	...	125	64	45	...	16	5	110	115	...	...	58	29	28	...	8	79	87	...	...	...	...	54	21	9	1	2	
TOTAL	26	224	250	...	...	125	64	45	...	16	5	110	115	...	...	58	29	28	...	8	79	87	...	...	...	...	54	21	9	1	2	

BIKANIR,
The 11th April 1893.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Central Jail for the year ending on the 31st March 1893.

No.	CRIME.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	TOTAL.
1	Murder	32	..	..	4	1	..	4	1	11	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	58
2	Dacoity	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	37
3	Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
4	Forgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
5	Highway robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	13	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
6	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
7	Abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Grievous hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
9	Abduction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
10	Burglary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
11	Theft of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	13	..	7	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
12	Theft of cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	13	5	34	19	1	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	150
13	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Attempt at suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Embezzlement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
16	Escape from lawful custody	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
17	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	22	9	..	11	..	9	1	..	..	1	2	63
	TOTAL	37	..	..	6	3	14	6	6	35	48	45	20	163	48	2	41	..	16	1	5	1	3	14	514

ABSTRACT.

	Male.	Female.
Hindus	409	10
Mahomedans	88	7
	497	17=514

Juvenile prisoners 4

BIKANIR, }
The 11th April 1893.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

(10)

RESOLUTION BY AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON THE
MAYO COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

*Orders by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,—No. 1228-G.,
dated 17th April 1893.*

READ—

Letter No. 221-12, dated the 6th April 1893, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, submitting his Annual Report for 1892-93.

RESOLUTION.—During the year 11 boys were admitted into the College against 13 in 1891-92; while 16 against 18 left it. The total number on the College roll at the end of the year was 63 against 68 in 1891-92. Thirty-four boys or more than half of the total were from Kotah, Marwar, and Bikanir. There were only two boys from outside Rajputana, *viz.*, the Maharaj Kumar of Cooch Behar and Kumar Narput Singh of Purhat. At the close of the year there were no pupils from Banswara, Pertabgarh, Dungarpore, Bhartpur, Karauli, Dholepore, Jeypore, Kishengarh, Bundi, or Jaisalmir. The remaining States of Rajputana were represented by 27 boys.

The conduct and health of the boys during the year are both well reported on. There was one case of scarlet fever, and the measures promptly taken to prevent contagion proved successful.

The daily average number on the rolls during the year was 58.19 against 68.25 in the preceding year; the average number present 49.25 against 58.11; and the daily average number sick 1.1 against 1.5.

Two boys of the second class, selected by Maharaj Sir Pertap Singh of Jodhpur, are qualifying themselves for the Forest Department, and will in due course appear at the examination held in the Dehra Dun Imperial Forest School.

A pupil of the College, Kunwar Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpora in Jeypore, who has since left, passed the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University in the year under report.

The financial results of the College during the year were as follows:—

	1892-93.				1891-92.			Increase.		
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Total receipts	37,152	9	7	against	36,660	10	10	492	14	9
Total disbursements	33,971	9	5	do.	33,227	3	7	744	5	10

The increase in the receipts is mainly due to the increased produce of the College land and vegetable gardens, and that in the disbursements to the excess expenditure under heads "Book, Play, and Medical Stores" and "Library."

The balance at the credit of the College on 1st April 1893 was R28,990-1 against R25,808-0-10 on the same date in 1892.

The report is on the whole satisfactory and the thanks of the Agent to the Governor General are again due to the Principal and his Assistants.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information.

No. 1229-G., dated 17th April 1893.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information.

(Sd.) C. S. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,
For First Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

(11)

MAYO COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 221-12, dated 6th April 1893.

From—LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM LOCH, A.-D.-C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere,
 To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1892-93.

The number of boys at the end of the year 1891-92 was 68. The new admissions during the year under report have been 11 and the withdrawals 16, thus leaving 63 boys on the College roll.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

The following is the list of boys admitted during the year :—

1. Kanwar Khuman Singh of Dabri, Kotah, joined 20th July 1892.
2. Kanwar Chhotu Singh of Shahpura, joined 2nd August 1892.
3. Thakur Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere, joined 26th August 1892.
4. Kanwar Deo Singh of Palkiya, Kotah, joined 1st September 1892.
5. Kanwar Inder Singh of Palkiya, Kotah, joined 1st September 1892.
6. Kanwar Lachman Singh of Both, Kotah, joined 1st September 1892.
7. Purshotam Rao of Sarola, Kotah, joined 7th November 1892.
8. Maharajah Shankar Singh of Ratawad, Kotah, joined 5th December 1892.
9. Rao Dalpat Singh of Satola, Meywar, joined 30th January 1893.
10. Rao Rai Singh of Satola, Meywar, joined 30th January 1893.
11. Maharaj Kumar Raj Rajendra Narayan of Cooch Behar, joined 8th February 1893.

WITHDRAWALS.

The names of the boys withdrawn are as follows :—

1. Kanwar Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpora, Jeypore.
2. Kanwar Rup Singh of Bedla, Meywar.
 Kanwar Kalia Singh of Ajeyrajpora, Jeypore.
4. Thakur Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere.
5. Bhanwar Sujan Singh of Nimeria, Jeypore.
6. Thakur Moti Pal of Pradumnapura, Karauli.
7. Maharajah Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah.
8. Maharajah Kesri Singh of Bhindar, Meywar.
9. Kanwar Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar.
10. Kanwar Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere.
11. Thakur Madhav Singh of Khejerla, Marwar.
12. His Highness Maharao Umaid Singh of Kotah.
13. Kanwar Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikanta.
14. Sahibzadah Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur.
15. Kanwar Gobind Singh of Bedla, Meywar.
16. Thakur Lachman Singh of Bursu, Marwar.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE COLLEGE ROLL.

The distribution of the College roll now is as follows :—

Ajmere	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Bikanir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Cooch Behar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Jhallawar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Kotah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Marwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Meywar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Purhat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Shahpura	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Tonk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Ulwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL										63

STATES UNREPRESENTED.

The following States are unrepresented at the College :—

Banswara.	Jeypore.
Barthpur.	Jaisalmir
Bundi.	Karauli.
Dholepore.	Kishengarh.
Dungarpore.	Pertabgarh.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

The conduct of the boys throughout the year has, with one exception, been exemplary and their health has been excellent. There have been no serious illnesses and only one tedious case of scarlet fever occurred; the patient was immediately isolated and any fear of contagion was satisfactorily checked.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL PRESENT AND SICK.

The daily average number on the College roll has been 58.19 against 68.25 last year; the average number present 49.25 against 58.11; and the daily average number sick 1.1 against 1.5.

EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, examined the College in April 1892, and submitted his report to the Agent to the Governor-General which was received by me under cover of your office No. 1643G., dated 26th May 1892.

CLASSES AND STUDIES.

There are seven classes in the College and the studies pursued in each will be found in the statements attached to this report.

The first class consists of one boy only. The second class is divided into two divisions, the first division, consisting of two boys, is preparing for the examination required by the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun, and the second division of six boys is reading the ordinary course prescribed for the second class.

In the beginning of the year four boys of this class expressed their wish to appear at the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University to be held in 1894, but owing to two of these boys having been selected by Maharaj Sir Pertap Singh of Jodhpur to prepare for the Forest Department and one boy having been found unfit to continue his Matriculation course, the class was dissolved and remodelled on its present constitution.

In the third class there were nine boys, in the fourth, eight; in the five, thirteen; in the sixth, nine and in the seventh, fifteen at the end of the year under report.

I would here add that subsequent to the submission of my last report, the result of the Allahabad University Examinations was published, and I have the pleasure to report that Kanwar Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpora was successful in matriculating.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on Imperial works amounted to R2,383-2-6 against R2,546-9-4 last year, showing a decrease of R163-6-10, which is mainly due to ou expenditure having been incurred on original works:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Original Works	220 10 9	...	-230 10 9
Repairs	2,315 14 7	2,383 2 6	+67 3 11
TOTAL	2,546 9 4	2,383 2 6	-163 6 10

The expenditure on contributinal works has been R5,329-9-10 against R4,342-8-5 showing an increase of R987-1-5, chiefly due to remetalling the court-yards and approach roads of several of the boarding-houses.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE FUND.

The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund:—

	<i>R a. p.</i>
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1892	25,808 0 10
Receipts during the year	27,153 9 7
TOTAL	62,961 10 5
Expenditure during the year	33,971 9 5
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1893	28,990 1 0

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of the year amounting to R37,153-9-7 against R36,660-10-10 show an increase of Rs. 49 214-9 as shown below:—

RECEIPTS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference + Increase - Decrease.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Interest on—			
Endowment and Accumulated Funds	25,432 4 2	25,436 4 0	+3 15 10
Contributions from Jodhpur, Bundi, Kotah, Kishengarh, Jhallawar, and Dungarpore.	2,701 3 8	2,701 3 8	...
Contribution from—			
Oodeypore	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	...
Jeypore	1,484 13 3	1,484 13 3	...
Bikanir	593 15 0	593 15 0	...
Bhartpur	593 15 0	593 15 0	...
Karauli	178 3 0	178 3 0	...
Ulwar	415 12 0	415 12 0	...
Tonk . . . . .	...	...	...
Sirohi	59 6 3	59 6 3	...
Pertabgarh	118 12 6	118 13 0	+0 0 6
Jaisulmir	36 0 0	36 0 0	...
Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscrip- tion.	3,550 0 0	3,250 0 0	-300 0 0
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	177 4 2	975 0 10	+797 12 8
Other Receipts.	131 4 1	122 5 10	-8 14 3
TOTAL	36,660 10 10	37,153 9 7	+492 14 9

The interest on R200 invested last year on account of the Dungapore Durbar Prize has been received for the full year instead of six months as in

1891-92, hence the small increase of R3-15-10 under "Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds."

The decrease of R300 under head "Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscriptions" is due to subscriptions having been received from 65 boys during the year under report against 71 boys last year.

The increase of R797-12-8 under "Conservancy and Garden Produce" is owing to the vegetable garden and College land having yielded more than in the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure during the year under report has been R33,971-9-5 against R33,227-3-7 showing an increase of R744-5-10 :—

EXPENDITURE.	1891-92.			1892-93.			Difference + Increase + Decrease.		
<i>Salaries and Establishments.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Principal	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	...		
Head Master	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	...		
Masters and Teachers	8,400	0	0	8,400	0	0	...		
Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi.	480	0	0	480	0	0	...		
Drill Masters	600	0	0	600	0	0	...		
Clerks	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	...		
Servants	1,149	1	5	1,152	0	0	+ 2	14	7
Conservancy and Garden Establishment .	2,434	3	5	2,437	12	6	+ 3	9	1
Book, Play, and Medical Establishment .	972	0	0	948	8	9	— 23	7	3
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant .	180	0	0	180	0	0	...		
Allowance to Medical Officer	600	0	0	637	1	7	+ 37	1	7
Police Guards	436	5	11	454	8	0	+ 18	2	1
<i>Contingent Charges.</i>									
Stationery	169	0	2	188	4	5	+ 19	4	3
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture . . .	74	11	8	115	1	0	+ 40	5	4
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds . .	2,439	9	3	2,294	6	1	— 145	3	2
Travelling Allowance . . . . .	...			...			...
Book, Play, and Medical Stores	2,232	7	10	3,005	0	3	+ 772	8	5
Library	458	8	2	581	0	0	+ 122	8	0
Pension and Absentee Charges	770	0	0	770	0	0	...		
Miscellaneous	620	3	3	573	1	8	— 47	1	7
Prizes and Rewards	761	0	6	704	13	0	— 56	3	6
Honorarium to Examiners	250	0	0	250	0	0	...		
TOTAL	33,227	3	7	33,971	9	5	+ 744	5	10

CONSERVANCY OF GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

The decrease is due to a less expenditure having been incurred on several items which fall under this head.

BOOK, PLAY, AND MEDICAL STORES.

The increase under this head is due to the purchase of a physical apparatus, repairing the covered play-shed, re-turfing the cricket-ground, and purchase of new books.

LIBRARY.

The subscription to periodicals for 1892 (which was not paid last year) as well as that for 1893, has been paid during the year under report, hence the increase as compared with 1891-92.

SERVICE OF STAFF.

I am much indebted to Mr. Sherring, the Head-Master, and the remainder of the Educational Staff, for their good services during the year; and Hospital Assistant Brindaban Chander Sur, Honorary Jemedar Khizar Khan, Riding Master and the Boarding-house Guardians have carried out their respective duties very efficiently.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1892-93 and 1893-94.

RECEIPTS.	Estimated Receipts, 1892-93.		Actual Receipts, 1892-93.		Estimated Receipts, 1893-94.		EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure, 1892-93.		Actual Expenditure, 1892-93.		Estimated Expenditure, 1893-94.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.		R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
Interest on—							SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.						
Endowment Fund Rs. 6,12,900.	24,454	11 4	24,454	11 4	24,454	11 4	Principal	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0
Accumulated Fund Rs. 11,600 in name of Agent Governor-General and Principal.	462	13 6	462	13 6	462	13 6	Head Master	6,000	0 0	6,000	0 0	6,000	0 0
Accumulated Fund Rs. 2,400 in name of Principal.	494	12 2	494	12 2	494	12 2	Masters and Teachers	8,400	0 0	8,400	0 0	8,400	0 0
Accumulated Fund Rs. 400 in name of Principal.	15	15 4	15	15 4	15	15 4	Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480	0 0	480	0 0	480	0 0
Accumulated Fund Rs. 200 in name of Principal.	11	15 6	7	15 8	7	15 8	Drill Masters	960	0 0	960	0 0	960	0 0
TOTAL	25,440	3 10	25,436	4 0	25,436	4 0	Clerks	1,200	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,200	0 0
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES AND PRIVATE PERSONS.							Servants	1,160	0 0	1,162	0 0	1,160	0 0
From Jodhpur—by interest on contribution invested	1,181	0 8	1,181	0 8	1,181	0 8	Conservancy and Garden Establishment.	2,470	0 0	2,437	12 6	2,470	0 0
" Bundi ditto	119	11 2	119	11 2	119	11 2	Book, Play, and Medical Establishment.	1,340	0 0	948	8 9	1,340	0 0
" Kothah ditto	817	15 2	817	15 2	817	15 2	Local allowance to Hospital Assistant.	180	0 0	180	0 0	180	0 0
" Kishengarh ditto	71	13 2	71	13 2	71	13 2	Allowance to Medical Officer	600	0 0	637	1 7	600	0 0
" Jhalawar ditto	482	12 8	482	12 8	482	12 8	Police Guards	460	0 0	454	8 0	460	0 0
" Dungarpur ditto	27	14 10	27	14 10	27	14 10	TOTAL	26,250	0 0	25,480	14 10	26,250	0 0
" Oodeypore—by annual payment	1,187	13 9	1,187	13 9	1,187	13 9							
" Jeypore ditto	1,484	13 3	1,484	13 3	1,484	13 3	CONTINGENT CHARGES.						
" Bikanir ditto	593	15 0	593	15 0	593	15 0	Stationery	200	0 0	188	4 5	200	0 0
" Bhurpur ditto	593	15 0	593	15 0	593	15 0	Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	300	0 0	115	1	300	0 0
" Karauli ditto	178	3 0	187	3 0	178	3 0	Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	2,900	0 0	2,294	6	3,000	0 0
" Ulwar ditto	415	12 0	415	12 0	445	12 0	Travelling allowance	3,010	0 0	.....		300	0 0
" Tonk ditto	59	6 3	59	6 3	59	6 3	Book, Play and Medical Stores	3,010	0 0	.....		2,160	0 0
" Sirolhi ditto	59	6 3	59	6 3	59	6 3	Library	600	0 0	.....		600	0 0
" Pertabgarh ditto	118	12 6	118	13 0	118	12 6	Pension and Absentee Charges	810	0 0	.....		600	0 0
" Jaisalmer ditto	36	0 0	36	0 0	3	0 0	Miscellaneous	800	0 0	.....		800	0 0
Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscriptions	3,750	0 0	3,250	0 0	3,500	0 0	Prizes and Rewards	870	0 0	.....		870	0 0
TOTAL	11,179	4 8	10,619	14 11	10,929	4 8	Honorarium to Examiners	400	0 0	.....		400	0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.							TOTAL	10,190	0 0	8,481	10 7	9,940	0 0
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200	0 0	975	0 10	1,200	0 0							
Other receipts	.....		122	5 10	.....		GRAND TOTAL	36,440	0 0	33,971	9 5	36,190	0 0
TOTAL	1,200	0 0	1,097	6 8	1,200	0 0							
GRAND TOTAL	37,819	8 6	37,153	9 7	37,565	8 8							

WILLIAM LOCH, Lieut.-Col.,
Principal, Mayo College.MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, }
The 6th April 1893.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

FIRST CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Books.— <i>Professor Jevan's Political Economy</i> . <i>Whitcomb's Rajkumar Law Lectures</i> (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.).	The whole. The whole.
	Poetry learnt by heart (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.).	292 lines—(i) The Revenge; (ii) The Seven Ages of man; (iii) To be or not to be; (iv) The Battle of the Baltic; (v) Ye Mariners of England.
	Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i> (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.).	The whole.
	Translation.— <i>Itihas Timirnasaka</i> . (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.).	The first 40 pages.
	General knowledge — <i>Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge</i> . (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.).	Animal Kingdom, Pages 7 to 80; Plants, Pages 83 to 105 and 111 to 114; Stones and Soils, Pages 118 to 143; Animal Physiology, Pages 270 to 306.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit Text Book.— <i>Sanskrit Shiksha</i> Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Rajkrishna's</i> (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN).	From Page 53 to end. Pages 117 to 189.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.— <i>Barnard Smith's</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.)	The whole, omitting Compound Interest, Stocks, and Cube Root.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English History.— <i>Creighton's Primer</i> Indian History.— <i>Wheeler's Tales from Indian History</i> Physical Geography.— <i>Gettie's Primer</i> General Geography.— <i>No text book</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.).	Pages 55 to 85. Pages 180 to 271. Pages 69 to 131. The geography of the world.

SECOND CLASS, DIVISION I.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.— <i>Whitworth's Rajkumar Law Lectures</i> (Teacher, H. SHERING, Esq.). Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR). Translation— <i>Itihas Timirnasik</i> <i>Second Hindi Reader</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR).	The whole. Pages 47 to 100. The first 8 pages. The first 13 pages.
MATHEMATICS	Geometry.— <i>Todhunter's</i> Algebra.— <i>P. Ghosh's</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.). Arithmetic.— <i>P. Ghosh's</i> (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX). Mensuration.— <i>Todhunter's</i> (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX).	First Book and first six Propositions of the Second Book. The First four Simple Rules and Resolution into Factors. Simple Interest (Pages 285 to 291); Present Worth and Discount (Pages 295 to 299); Square Root (Pages 327 to 337); Cube Root (Pages 337 to 343); Rule of Three (Pages 215 to 263). Definitions (Pages 2 to 7); Right-angled Triangle (Pages 24 to 30) Similar Figures; (Pages 31 to 36); Chords of a Circle (Pages 37 to 41); Circumference of a Circle (Pages 45 to 49); Arc of a Circle (Pages 50 to 54.)

SECOND CLASS, DIVISION II.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.— <i>Professor Balfour Stewart's Physics Primer</i> (Teacher, H. SHERRING, ESQ.).	The whole.
	Poetry learnt by heart (Teacher, H. SHERRING, ESQ.).	187 Lines—(i) Young Lochinvar; (ii) How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix; (iii) The charge of the Light Brigade; (iv) The Soldier's dream.
	Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR.).	Pages 47 to 92.
	Translation.— <i>Second Hindi Reader</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR.).	The first 20 pages.
	General Knowledge— <i>Way to Health</i> <i>Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.).	Pages 20 to 47. Animal Kingdom, pages 7 to 80.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit Text Book.— <i>Sanskrit Shiksha</i> Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Rajkrishna's</i> (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN).	Pages 1 to 30. Pages 1 to 26 and 37 to 93.
	Persian Text Book.— <i>Entrance Course</i> Persian Grammar.— <i>Miftahul Qawaid</i> (Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN).	Pages 1 to 92. Pages 1 to 44.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.— <i>Barnard Smith's</i> (Teacher, LALA BHAWANL SAHAI).	Square Root, Simple Interest, Revision of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction of Fractions and Decimals, Double Rule of Three.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	English History.— <i>Creighton's</i> Indian History.— <i>Wheeler's Tales from Indian History</i> Physical Geography.— <i>Geikie's Primer</i> General Geography.— <i>Blochmann's</i> Map Drawing (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR.).	The first 30 pages, Pages 116 to 179. The first 40 pages. The whole of Asia, Europe up to France. Map of India—Outline, Divisions, Rivers, Mountains, Towns, Lakes, Islands.

THIRD CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.— <i>Orient Reader, No. IV.</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR).	42 pages—(i) How the Rajah took the Census, (Lesson XXV) Pages 87 to 98 The Three Giants (Lesson XXIX) Pages 112 to 142.
	Poetry learnt by heart (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR).	160 lines—(i) The Parrot; (ii) The Inch Cape Rock; (iii) Lord Ullin's Daughter; (iv) The Old man's Comforts.
	Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	Pages 1 to 53.
	Translation.— <i>Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part II</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	Exercises XV and XVI.
	General Knowledge.— <i>Paul Bret's First Year of Scientific Knowledge</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR).	The whole of the Animal Kingdom, first 82 pages.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit Text Book.— <i>Rijupath, Part I.</i> Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Upakramanika</i> (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN).	Pages 1 to 35. Pages 52 to 81.
	Persian Text Books.— <i>Iqd-i-Gul</i> <i>Iqd-i-Namzum</i> Persian Grammar.— <i>Masdar Fayuz</i> (Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN).	Pages 1 to 26. Pages 1 to 18. Pages 1 to 50.
	Arithmetic.— <i>Barnard Smith's</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	Simple Practice (Pages 84 to 88); Decimals (Pages 116 to 128); Double Rule of Three (Pages 137 to 141). NOTE.—Problems in Practice and Decimals omitted.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.— <i>Wheeler's Primer.</i> Geography.— <i>Blochmann's</i> Map Drawing. (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	Pages 1 to 40. Pages 21 to 25 and 34 to 36, ending with mountains. India, excluding chief towns of Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Nagpur, and Hyderabad Divisions.

FOURTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.— <i>Orient Reader, No. III.</i> (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	41 Pages—(i) The Boasting Wolf ; (ii) The Lost Camel ; (iii) The Prophecy ; (iv) The Three Brothers ; (v) The Water Melon ; (vi) The Weaver Girl ; (vii) Choosing a king of the Animals ; (viii) Raja Rasalu and the Swans, Parts I, II, III ; (ix) Raja Rasalu and the Giants of Gandgarh, Parts I, II, III, and IV.
	Poetry learnt by heart (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	168 lines—(i) The Story of Gelert ; (ii) Casabianca ; (iii) The Light of Other Days ; (iv) The Sluggard.
	Grammar.— <i>Grammatical Primer</i> (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	Pages 24 to 54.
	Translation.— <i>Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I</i> (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	Exercises VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII.
	General Knowledge.— <i>Hindi Version of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge by Munshi Dip Chand, B. A.</i> (Teacher PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR).	The first 57 pages.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit Text Book.— <i>Chanakyanitisar Sangraha</i>	The whole.
	Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Upahramanika</i> Hindi Text Book.— <i>Gutka, Part I</i> Hindi Letter Writer.— <i>Patramalika, Part II</i> (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN).	Pages 17 to 38 and 43 to 51. Pages 67 to 88. The whole.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.— <i>Barnard Smith's</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	<i>Division I.</i> —Vulgar Fractions (Pages 94 to 106) ; Simple Rule of Three (Pages 130 to 137 omitting certain sums). <i>Division II.</i> — Multiplication and Division Tables of English and Indian monies ; Reduction, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division in English and Indian monies ; G. C. M., and L. C. M., (Pages 91 to 94).
	Indian History.— <i>M. Jankinath's, Part III</i> Indian History.— <i>Wheeler's Primer</i> Geography.— <i>Blochmann's</i> Map Drawing (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	<i>Division I.</i> — The whole. <i>Division II.</i> —Pages 1 to 12. <i>Divisions I and II.</i> —Pages 7 to 9 and 11 to 13. Map of India, Boundaries, Capes, Lakes, Seas, Gulfs, Mountains, Outline, Rivers, Political Divisions, and chief towns.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.		

FIFTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.— <i>Orient Reader, No. II</i> (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	43 Pages—(i) The Snow Man; (ii) The Oasis; (iii) The Fox and the Goat; (iv) The Fox and the Cat; (v) A Cricket Match; (vi) A European Gentleman in India; (vii) The faithful Servant; (viii) The Himalayas; (ix) The Fox and the Horse; (x) Telling the Truth; (xi) Good Manners; (xii) Jack the Giant Killer; (xiii) Jack's First Attempt; (xiv) Giant Blunder-bore; (xv) A Welsh Giant; (xvi) The Craven Giant; (xvii) The Prince's State.
	Poetry learnt by heart (Teacher PANDIT PEETAMBAR)	143 Lines—(i) We are Seven; (ii) After Blenheim; (iii) Humanity towards Insects.
	Grammar.— <i>Grammatical Primer</i> (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	Pages 1 to 25.
	Translation.— <i>Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	First seven Exercises.
	General Knowledge.— <i>Hindi version of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge by Munshi Dip Chand, B. A.</i> (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	Pages 5 to 57.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Upakramanika</i>	Pages 8 to 17.
	Hindi Text Book.— <i>Third Hindi Reader</i>	Pages 48 to 78.
	Hindi Grammar.— <i>Hindi Vyakaransar</i>	From page 15 to end.
	Hindi Letter Writer.— <i>Patramalika, Part I</i>	From page 21 to end.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX).	
MATHEMATICS	Persian Text Book.— <i>Farsi-ki Pahli Kitab</i>	Pages 1 to 7 up to line 13.
	Persian Grammar.— <i>Safrcatal Masadir</i>	Pages 1 to 5 up to line 12.
	Urdu Text Book.— <i>Muntakhibat-i-Urdu</i>	Pages 1 to 22.
	Urdu Grammar.— <i>Qawaid Urdu, Part II</i>	Pages 1 to 8.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN).	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Arithmetic.— <i>Barnard Smith's</i> (Teacher MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	Tables of Troy, Avoirdupois, Apothecaries, and Indian Weights (Pages 54 to 62 omitting certain problems); Indian Lineal Measure and Cloth Measure (Pages 63 to 70); English Measure of Number and Time (Pages 79 and 80); G. C. M., and L. C. M., (Pages 91 to 94), Rs. A. R., Mds. Srs. Ch., and B. Bis. Biswan, in Vernacular.
	Indian History.— <i>M. Jankinath's Part II</i>	The whole.
	Geography.— <i>P. Sheodyal's</i>	Pages 1 to 17.
	Map Drawing.	Map of India.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX).	

SIXTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.— <i>Orient Reader No. 1.</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	Pages 3 to 36.
	Poetry learnt by heart. (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	104 lines.—(1) Lucy Gray; (2) The Stars; (3) The National Anthem; (4) Evening Prayer.
	Grammar.— <i>Englandya Vyakaran, Part II.</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	The whole.
	Colloquial (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	150 Sentences.
	General Knowledge.— <i>Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	Vertebrates.—Mammalia.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit Grammar.— <i>Upakramanika.</i>	Pages 1 to 8.
	Hindi Text Book.— <i>Third Hindi Reader.</i>	Pages 1 to 32.
	Hindi Grammar.— <i>Hindi Vyakaransar</i> Hindi Letter Writer.— <i>Patramalika, Part I.</i> (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX).	Pages 1 to 14. Pages 1 to 18.
MATHEMATICS	Urdu Text Book.— <i>Hakaik-ul-Mojudat</i>	Pages 1 to 52.
	Urdu Grammar.— <i>Qawaid Urdu, Part I</i>	The whole.
	Urdu Letter Writer.— <i>Inshai Urdu Nastaliq</i> (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI).	Pages 1 to 31.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Arithmetic.— <i>Barnard Smith's</i> (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI).	Multiplication and Division; Tables of English and Indian monies; Reduction, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division in English and Indian monies.
	Indian History.— <i>M. Jankinath's, Part I</i> Geography (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	The whole. Map of India.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.— <i>Orient Primer</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	<i>Division I.</i> —Pages 23 to 48. <i>Division II.</i> —Pages 1 to 19. <i>Division III.</i> —Pages 1 to 9.
	Grammar. — <i>Englandya Vyakaran</i> , Part I (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	<i>Division I.</i> —The whole.
	Colloquial (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	<i>Division I.</i> —One hundred easy sentences.
	General Knowledge (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	<i>Division I.</i> —Lectures on (i) The Dog; (ii) The Cat; (iii) The Elephant; (iv) The Camel; (v) The Horse; (vi) The Bat; (vii) The Lion; (viii) The Cow. <i>Division II.</i> —Lectures on: (i) The Dog; (ii) The Cat.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Hindi Text Books — <i>First and Second Hindi Readers</i> (Teachers, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN and LALA HAR BUX).	<i>Division I.</i> —Second Hindi Reader, Pages 1 to 32. <i>Division II.</i> —First Hindi Reader, Pages 1 to 47 omitting Chapters III and IV. <i>Division III.</i> —First Hindi Reader, Pages 1 to 22. <i>Division IV.</i> —First Hindi Reader, Pages 1 to 12.
	Urdu Text Book.— <i>Tashrihul Haruf</i> . (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI).	<i>Division I.</i> —Pages 1 to 5. <i>Division II.</i> —Pages 1 to 3.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI).	<i>Division I.</i> —Notation, Numeration up to hundreds of millions; Multiplication Tables up to 12 times 12; Addition, Subtraction and easy Multiplication. <i>Division II.</i> —Notation and Numeration up to hundreds of millions and Addition of three or four lines only. <i>Division III.</i> —Notation and Numeration up to 200. <i>Division IV.</i> —Notation and Numeration up to 100.

(12)

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE IN RAJ-
PUTANA DURING THE YEAR 1892-93.

(N. B.—See appendices on pages 135—137.)

Appendix I.—A new post office was opened permanently at Bhartpur city, and a temporary experimental post office at Sendra was closed. By mistake the Phalera sorting office was shown last year as a sub-office, and the Indergarh experimental office was erroneously included in the number of branch post offices existing on 31st March 1892. The balance of post offices existing on 31st March 1893, is eight head offices, 54 sub-offices, and 167 branch offices. Nineteen Imperial letter-boxes were newly opened during the year, inclusive of four district *dāk* letter-boxes which were improperly designated as such, and which have been transferred during the year to the register of Imperial letter-boxes. The net increase in the number of letter-boxes being fifteen and the number existing on 31st March 1893, one hundred and forty-nine.

Appendix II.—There is an increase in the railway communication of 73 miles due to the extension of the Kuchawan Road to Merta Road Section of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway. An increase of 38 miles has been made to the camel lines existing on 31st March 1892, which were incorrectly shown on that date to be 180 instead of 210 miles. There is a net increase of 38 miles in runners' lines owing to the opening of mail line to Baran from Kotah and the closing of certain other important lines.

Appendix III.—The total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and packets received for delivery during the last two years, and also the number of parcels, shown separately, are given below:—

	Letters, Postcards, Newspapers, and Packets delivered.	Insured, Ordinary, and Value- payable articles delivered.
1891-92	8,319,030	65,585
1891-93	7,838,584	70,876
Increase . . . . .	...	5,341
Decrease	4,80,446	...
Percentage	—5·7	+ 8·1

There is a falling of in the number of articles delivered. There appears to be no definite reason for this decrease, and the Deputy Postmaster-General is of opinion that it is due probably to ordinary fluctuations. In the number of money-orders issued, there is an increase of 5·6 per cent. and also an increase of 3·2 in their value. These increases are attributed to the ever increasing popularity of the money-order system with the non-mercantile portion of the public. Some part of the increase is also due to the excessive rates for *hundis* during a part of the year and to the famine relief works. In the number of money-orders paid and in the value of the same, there has been a falling off of 3·06 per cent. and 5 per cent. These decreases are due probably to the enhanced rate of money-order commission, 2 per cent. levied on money-orders payable at nearly all the post offices in Shekhawati, Bikanir, and certain offices in Marwar and Jaisalmir. This enhanced rate of commission appears to have affected the parcel traffic in that cash is now frequently transmitted in parcels, with a view to the saving of

the difference between the rates of postage for a parcel and the commission at enhanced rates on money-orders. The falling off, however, will not, it is anticipated, continue, and it is expected that the payments will continue to increase when the necessity for the introduction of the enhanced rate of commission comes to be better understood by individuals who remit money home to their relatives in Rajputana.

Appendix IIIA.—There continues to be an increase in the parcel work, both insured and ordinary, especially so under the head of insured articles. This increase of 5·8 per cent. in the number and 7·1 per cent. in the value insured is attributable to the extension of the full insurance system now to all post offices in Rajputana. The increase of 1·1 per cent. in the number of ordinary parcels, though small, is due to the natural tendency to increase of this class of postal articles.

Appendix IV.—Again this year two highway robberies have occurred and one attempt at robbery which was very courageously repelled by the runner who unfortunately died from the effects of the severe hatchet wounds he received from his assailant. In the latter case no escort seems to have been provided and in the others the escort was insufficient. The Durbars concerned were addressed on this point.

The system of supplying salt to traders through the agency of the post office from the salt depôts at Sambhar and Pachbhadra salt lines still continues with very favourable results, notwithstanding the introduction of a small charge of commission at half per cent. on the value of the salt indented for. Annexed is a summary of salt purchased through the depôt officers and the money collected thereon—

YEAR.	Number of indents. No.	Quantity of salt supplied. Mds.	Amount. R
1891-92	8,140	17,80,843	47,86,017
1892-93	5,169	10,75,184	28,89,406
Decrease	2,971	7,05,659	18,96,611
Percentage	36·5	39·6	39·6

The considerable decrease 36·5 per cent. in the number of indents received and 39·6 per cent. in the quantity and the value of the salt purchased is due to the introduction of the commission above referred to. The supply of salt through the agency of the post office free, resulted in such an increase to the work of the department without any remuneration that it was found necessary to charge a small percentage or commission as brokerage for the extra work involved. It is not expected this falling off will continue.

On the 31st March 1892, there were nine combined post and telegraph offices in the Rajputana Circle, and during the year the Bundi and Kotah sub-post offices were made combined post and telegraph offices. During the year 21,871 telegrams were sent from the eleven combined offices and 25,197 telegrams were received at these offices. The revenue realised amounted to R19,962-15. In addition to these telegrams booked at combined offices, 5,388 telegrams were booked at 67 post offices for transmission to the nearest telegraph office, and the revenue derived by this source amounted to R5,556-14.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Post offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1893 compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1892.

EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1892.					EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1893.				INCREASE OR DECREASE.						REMARKS.
POST OFFICES.				Letter-boxes.	POST OFFICES				Letter-boxes.	POST OFFICES.					
Head Office.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	TOTAL.		Head offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	TOTAL.		Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	TOTAL.	Letter-boxes.	
8	55	158	221	130	8	54	157	219	149	...	-1	-1	-2	+19	Imperial.
..	...	10	10	4	...	...	10	10	..	...	...	...	...	-4	District Dāk.
8	55	168	231	134	8	54	167	229	149	...	-1	-1	-2	+15	TOTAL.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by railway, camels, and runners during the year ending 31st March 1893, as compared with the previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINES.	Mileage on 31st March 1892.	Mileage on 31st March 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial.</i>					
Railways . . .	901	974	73	...	
Camels . . .	210*	218	8	...	
Runners . . .	2,304 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,342 $\frac{3}{4}$	38	...	* Erroneously given last year as 180 miles, i.e., 30 miles less shown than actual.
<i>District.</i>					
Camels . . .	...	...	...	...
Runners . . .	192	191	...	1	
TOTAL . . .	3,607 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,725 $\frac{3}{4}$	119	1	Net increase 80 miles.

APPENDIX III.

Enumeration of articles delivered, and money-orders issued and paid during the past seven years.

YEAR.	Letters.	Postcards.	News-papers and packets.	Parcels, including value-payable articles.	Insured Parcels.	MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED.		MONEY-ORDERS PAID.	
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
							R		R
1886-87 . . .	4,510,670	1,249,395	465,010	40,515	20,440	98,891	27,41,674	82,533	32,58,950
1887-88 . . .	4,533,140	1,433,328	447,357	36,577	20,544	107,718	28,00,790	90,876	33,42,893
1888-89 . . .	4,687,354	1,658,247	469,308	43,237	19,788	113,151	29,23,015	101,282	38,89,411
1889-90 . . .	4,797,945	1,866,960	469,544	53,070	16,060	117,891	34,26,136	104,771	42,23,226
1890-91 . . .	4,623,658	2,059,694	474,344	40,014	15,496	129,458	35,63,397	110,497	43,48,207
1891-92 . . .	5,143,415	2,657,200	518,415	44,000	21,535	129,429	35,27,838	118,871	42,23,258
1892-93 . . .	4,709,484	2,603,432	525,668	49,816	21,060	137,173	36,42,438	115,224	41,93,679

APPENDIX IIIA.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in Rajputana during 1892-93.

MONTHS.	INSURED ARTICLES.		Insurance fees.	Number of ordinary parcels.	REMARKS.
	No.	Value.			
1892					
April	1,485	5,02,602	1,230	2,008	
May	1,560	5,72,560	1,320	2,247	
June	1,461	4,90,777	1,281	2,294	
July	1,363	4,54,045	1,111	2,426	
August	1,320	4,22,647	1,102	2,410	
September	1,286	4,08,498	1,073	1,984	
October	1,275	4,07,078	1,064	2,262	
November	1,222	4,52,426	977	2,223	
December	1,171	3,55,508	926	2,367	
January	1,260	3,82,965	976	2,224	
1893					
February	1,131	3,64,346	932	2,591	
March	1,217	3,85,316	1,001	2,326	
TOTAL FOR 1892-93 .	15,751	51,98,768	12,993	27,362	
TOTAL FOR 1891-92 .	14,838	48,16,504	11,959	27,040	
Increase .	913	3,82,264	1,034	322	
Percentage of Increase . . .	5.8	7.13	7.9	1.1	

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mail during the year ending 31st March 1893 in the Rajputana Circle.

No.	Date of the Highway Robberies.	Place on line where the Highway Robbery occurred.	Native State.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case and the result of the enquiry.	REMARKS.
1	31st December 1892	Ramdeojit-ka-Oria on mail line from Jodhpur to Phalodi near Teori.	Marwar	Unknown	The entire mail, including four insured parcels valued at Rs1,750, cash Rs150, and other non-valuable of the letter and parcel mail, were carried away by the robbers.	A most determined attack with firearms was made and the camel on which the mails were being carried, shot down. The escort sowar on hearing the report of the gun cowardly deserted the camel-rider, who being unarmed and being afraid of being killed, at once bolted, leaving the mail with the robbers who cut the camel's throat, thereby killing it, and went off with the mails towards the Bikanir frontier. The Marwar authorities appear to have found a clue to the assailants, and made an arrest of a suspected participant of the spoil. The escort sowar in this case was a mere lad armed only with a lathi.	Compensation to the amount of Rs2,027-8-6 awarded by the Marwar Durbar and a reward of Rs1,000 was offered by the Durbar for the arrest of the offenders and recovery of the property stolen.
2	1st February 1893	Three miles from Ramgarh on the mail line from Ramgarh to Fatehpur.	Jeypore	Unknown	The entire mail including four insured parcels valued at Rs2,000 and other articles valued at Rs212-0-7 of the letter and parcel mail, were carried away by the robbers.	Two runners and two unmounted sepoy of the Jeypore Durbar challenged what they supposed were travellers, who allowing the mail to pass ahead attacked the mail runners and sepoys with lathis. One sepoy appears to have received a blow which stunned him, and the other with the runners bolted leaving the mail bags in the hands of their assailants. The escort in this case were only armed with lathis and were feeble, old, decrepit men quite unable to offer any resistance to a determined attack.	Compensation to the amount of Rs2,212-0-7 awarded by the Jeypore Durbar.
3	6th June 1892	Four-and-a-half miles from Erinpura Road on the mail line from Erinpura Road to Oodeypore.	Marwar	Unknown	.....	Patia runner was attacked by a disguised man who struck him several blows with a hatchet and then endeavoured to take away the mail bag. Patia, notwithstanding the fact of his being severely wounded, clung on to the robber and secured his <i>pagri</i> who, fearing detection, then bolted. Patia succumbed to the wounds received on the 18th June 1892. The robber appears to have been aware of the fact that the mails were travelling unescorted through the neglect of the Thakurs of Kotra and Bisalpur to keep up the proper escorts, and to have availed himself of the opportunity. The mails, though of no value, were saved by bravery of the runner who brought them back, fainting, to the stage from which he had started.	The International Court of Vakils, by whom the case was enquired into, awarded Rs150 to the deceased's widow as a gratuity.

No. 2721-I.

FROM

THE ASST. SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

FOREIGN DEPT.

Dated SIMLA, the 7th August 1893.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2771-G., dated the 22nd July 1893, forwarding the report on the administration of the Rajputana Agency for the year 1892-93.

2. The report is generally satisfactory and calls for no comment from the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) HUGH DALY,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

